Bom-Chron
48
18:176

FOR REAL ENJOYMENT.
VISIT
WELLINGTON
CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON
CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO
THE CINEMA YOU OUGHT TO SEE.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XIII NO. 1 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1925. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,822
10th ,,	CHINA x	MONGOLIAx	16,836
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA x	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA x	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA x		7,962
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,822
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,911
28th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,692
4th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
11th April	DONGOLA@		8,846
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
18th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,982
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2nd May	PLASSY	MONGOLIAx	16,569
9th ,,	RANPURA		16,700
16th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA x		7,962
30th ,,	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,822
27th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 65 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 58
Second ,,	,, 48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1925		
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4,416
15th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA	8,193
5th March.	MANDALA	8,246
12th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,984
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MANILA*	7,251
14th May	A Steamer*	..
28th ,,	DURENDA*	7,211
11th June	MORVADA	8,193
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.
P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA
14th Apr	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
12th May	SICILIA	6,813	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA	6,684	DEVANHA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
2nd Jan.	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi
3rd ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
5th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar
7th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa
7th ,,	BANDRA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

THE
SCINDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
M/S. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th Dec.	4th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	6th Jan.	17th ,,
Aki Maru	S. Oya	..	7th ,,	22nd ,,
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5957	11th ,,	23rd ,,
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	17th ,,	29th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	T. Morei.	5059	21st ,,	2nd Febr.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	103
Hongkong	480	270	203	133
Shanghai	540	300	210	160
Kobe	610	380	288	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Amur Maru.	M. Sekijo	7770	11 Nov.	3rd Dec
Alps Maru.	M. Kametaka	7790	26 ,,	15 ,,
Celebes Maru.	J. Kurimura	5863	12 Dec.	27 ,,
Luzon Maru.	J. Katsumi	3930	17 ,,	3 Jan.
Honolulu Maru.	R. Uemoni	5751	22 ,,	5 ,,
Borneo Maru.	T. Motoshige	5864	26 ,,	9 ,,
Altai Maru.	H. Meguro	7722	28 ,,	11 ,,
Sumatra Maru.	Y. Saito	5863	10 Jan.	24 ,,

*Steamers not calling at Hongkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1887.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesbana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Jaskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal B. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Rajaa Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Sirsha, Baroda State).
Anant Sadashiv Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. F. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent.
Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
T. L. Bailey, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Soerabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nanova	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 287.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 27, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
PAID UP CAPITAL RS. 1,54,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription according to age. Bonus every five years among the subscribers left. Transfer facility in case of emigration or discontinuation of subscription.
For [illegible] Copy of Rules to—
DADABHAI RATANJI WADIA,
Secretary.

When [illegible]
[illegible]
are [illegible] Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 1x0.
This establishment has been specially awarded all the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFEENY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vendia Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 ... 20% Dividend declared previous years ... 15-20%
Dividend declared 1923 ... 20%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA,
Manager.
94, Medows Street Fort
BOMBAY.
Bombay Branch

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., can also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M.A., F.C.S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI 11th ROAD, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED For the East and West Insurance Company, Limited. FIRST CLASS AGENTS for unrepresented Districts, attractive rates; good remuneration. Apply to MANAGER, 85 Apollo Street, Bombay.
A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for a Process Art Studio, attached to a Printing Press, competent ARTISTS (with a staff of sub-operatives), fully conversant with three colour Process blocks in half-tone and Line etc. on Copper and Zinc. None but the experienced hands need apply to the MANAGER THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS, 11, Cowasji Patell Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R530

HOUSES FLATS TO LET

TO LET—AIRY FLATS at Express Building, Forjett Street, off Tamjee Road. Open on all sides, available for vegetarian Hindus. Apply on the premises.
C R507

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building, HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Masjid, Bombay.
C R591

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW CLASSES for the Corporation of Accountants and Pension Classes for the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations, Commences at the INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, No 485, Kalkadevi Road. Classes are conducted by the PRINCIPAL. Fees nominal.
M 22396

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A big CANOPY (Shamiana in round shape) of double cloth with all necessary articles sufficient to accommodate 8 thousand persons. Quite fit for Circus Companies or holding Convocation Sessions. For further particulars please communicate with the HONY. SECRETARY, Educational Committee, Chief Khalsa Dewan, Sialkot City.
N536

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure in rosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY OF THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS BOMBAY.

THE EXAMINATION for the above Diploma will be held at (1) the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, (2) the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, (3) the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta, (4) the Muir Central College, Allahabad, and (5) the St. Paul's Institute, Rangoon, from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) from FRIDAY, the 3rd to THURSDAY, the 9th April, 1925, both days inclusive. No paper will be set on Sunday the 5th April.

2. Applications for admission to the examination with a fee of Rs. 50 per candidate must reach the Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before the 31st January, 1925. Applications received after this date will NOT be accepted. Applications will be accepted only on the prescribed printed form, copies of which can be had from the Secretary.

3. Applications from ex-students, if undergraduates, of a College or Institute must be submitted through the Principal.

4. The register number allotted to each candidate will be communicated to him in the third week of March, 1925, at the postal address given by him in his application. This will be the only information supplied about the register number.

R. M. JOSHI,
Offg. Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay.

27-12-24. 22407

NOTICE

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGER COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Eighteen per Share will be paid on and after the 2nd January, 1925, between 12-30 to 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 30th December, 1924.

By Order of the Board,
VALABHDAS DAYAL & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 30th December, 1924. 22409

NOTICE

MR. RAMANATH AIYAR is no longer connected with this Company.
KEMP & CO. LTD
Bombay.
R592

THE MYSORE CIGARETTE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

WANTED.

(1) Energetic CANVASSING AGENTS in all Districts to sell our Shares on liberal Commission. Apply Sharply.
(2) An Experienced Expert to Manufacture High Class Cigarettes on good salary. Apply with previous service and Testimonials.

HAJEE ZACKRIA SAIT & SONS,
Managing Agents,
29, Malawalli Rama Row's Lane,
Bangalore City. 22384

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

29, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY the 3rd January at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured Piece Goods, etc.,

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 Arab horse quite in harness.
1 Walker horse in saddle and harness.
1 Hispano-Suiza touring motor car 5 seater, 4 cylinder 25 H.P. in perfect running order.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHÉ-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 4, 6, 8 AND 10.

"RACING LUCK"

Comedy abounds in every reel of "Racing Luck". Its central character is played by Monty Banks, a comedian with a name, ability and an established reputation. He never lags in his effort to make "Racing Luck" a smashing, crashing comedy with a touch of nature that is irresistible through the spell of romance and adventure.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As.8 and As.4 including Tax

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. AND 11 P.M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

HINDUSTAN'S PRODUCTION

SITA WANWAS

Uttar Ram Charitra.

Time and Rates as Usual

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
"GYPSY BLOOD"

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
CHAPLIN NIGHT.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
HAROLD LLOYD NIGHT.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AT NEW ELEPHINSTONE THEATRE
Corner—Grant Road BOMBAY.

On Thursday, 1st January 1925 at 3 p.m.

SWAYAMVAR.

Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M.(S. T.)

Manager

DAXINI SUBODH DRAMATIC COMPANY

Will Stage

WHOSE MISTAKE?

AT
BOMBAY THEATRE
(GRANT ROAD)
ON
Thursday the 1-1-25 at 9-30 p.m

Manager.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH MADAN THEATRES LTD.
THE MASTER MIND OF

MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY

CARTER THE GREAT

The World's Greatest Magician and HIS COMPANY in an Entertainment unparalleled in this or any other time.!

WHEN CARTER DIES THE SECRETS OF HIS GREAT MIRACLES DIE WITH HIM.

SEE
The Mysteries of Bagdad.
A Night in China.
CUTTING A LIVE WOMAN IN HALVES.
The Lion's Bride—a Live Lion Changed to Carter.
The Birth of the Ros—a Hindu Concert.
The Spirit Hand—from Tutankhamen's Tomb.

EVELYN MAXWELL
The Psychic Marvel
In her Remarkable and Uncanny Demonstrations of Thought Transference and Mental Telepathy
Booking at Theatre from 10 A. M.

MATINEE SUNDAY JAN. 4, AT 6 O'CLOCK.

WELLINGTON

Cinema—Dhobi Talao—to-day wishes a

HAPPY NEW YEAR
HAPPY NEW YEAR
HAPPY NEW YEAR
TO ALL.

Only To-day and To-morrow—Universal Jewel Drama in 7 Reels—

"BUTTERFLY"

featuring the pretty vivacious

LAURA LA PLANTE.

The programme includes a Joe Martin Monkey Comedy.

To-Night four shows: 5-45; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Prices: Box Rs. 2-4-0; Sofas Rs. 1-2-0; First Class As. 0-14-0; Second Class As. 0-7-0 and Third Class Annas 3.

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

AMUSEMENTS.

REJOICE

AND

BE EXCEEDING GLAD FRIENDS!

THE NEW YEAR BRINGS TO YOU A NEW AND SUPERB INDIAN FILM.

T. MUTTOO

PRESENTS

LIGHT OF THE DECCAN

FIRST GRAND PRODUCTION
OF
INDIAN PICTURES CORPORATION
in Seven Reels
WHICH
WILL HOLD YOU BREATHLESS FROM START TO FINISH
A HISTORICAL ROMANCE FULL OF
LOVE! INTRIGUE! THRILLS! PUNCHES!
LOOK HERE! YOU SIMPLY CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT.
IT MARKS A NEW DEPARTURE IN INDIAN FILMS.
JUST THE PICTURE YOU WERE WAITING FOR.

It Recalls The Days

when the powerful kingdom founded by that hero

HASAN GANGOO BRAHMANI

was drawing fast to its extinction.

TO PLEASE! TO AMUSE! TO THRILL!

COMMENCING 3rd JANUARY
AT THE
IMPERIAL CINEMA

WEST-END

Cinema Management to-day wishes a

HAPPY NEW YEAR
TO ALL.

To-day and To-morrow: Three Shows at:
5-45; 8; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

The Most Enthralling Melodrama of Modern Times
STROHEIM'S WONDER-PLAY

"BLIND HUSBANDS"

8 Reels—Featuring the well-known Director and Star
VON STROHEIM
"THE SATAN OF THE SCREEN"
THE MAN YOU WILL LOVE TO HATE!

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy "LOFTY MARRIAGES" and the LATEST INTERNATIONAL NEWS.

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY AT
5-45; 8; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA (NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

BULLION MOVEMENT.

REPORT OF MESSRS. S. MONTAGU & CO.,

London, Dec. 11.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 3rd instant amounted to £145,571,775 as compared with £126,669,300 on the previous Wednesday.

Only a very small amount of gold came on offer this week and was absorbed by Indian and Trade demand.

Gold valued at dol. 3,000,000 has arrived in New York from France, and a shipment of dol. 2,000,000 from New York to Germany is also reported.

With reference to the latter, the "Times" correspondent telegraphed from New York under date of the 9th instant as follows:—"With the second shipment of American coins to Germany, this time dol. 2,000,000 United States gold exports in December have reached a total of dol. 14,000,000, more than for any full month since 1922. There are persistent reports here from Germany that the Reichsbank intends to withdraw the whole of the dol. 110,000,000, representing proceeds of the recent loan, in the course of the next few weeks. Credible but unofficial statements appear to put the prospective withdrawal at dol. 60,000,000."

According to the recent general meeting of the American Mining Congress, Capt. D. B. Smith, Hydrographer of the U.S. Navy, said, "There are thousands of millions of tons of gold chloride in ocean water, in concentrations of one half grain on one gram solution of sea water. Actual, 10 tons of gold in 250 tons of sea water.

SILVER.

The market has been rather quiet during the week. Moderate buying orders have come from India and a certain amount of cover has taken place on account of the pronounced appreciation of currency and has not materially affected the tone of the silver market, which has been characterised by only small supplies. There has been a seller, and inter-Continental sales have been made by America. The future of prices is uncertain. India continues to give support, it is hoped that the improvement in the exchange value of the United States will make further more silver available.

Extracts, regarding the Conference of American Silver Producers held in August, are from the General Report of the American Bureau of Mines.

Senator Thomas of Colorado, urged the 40,000,000 in the Treasury under the Pittman Act which should be made up by purchases at Dol. 1 per ounce.

The Committee of 15 appointed by the Conference recommended and the Conference approved the following:—Increased demonetization of silver in countries and restore silver to its monetary position; conduct research advertising to extend the use of silver in the arts and industries; develop new and old uses of silver through the Bureau of Mines; more legislation to protect the silverware in the arts and industries. Increased use of silver by banks and industries urged.

An opinion was expressed that the Silver Association could be turned into a co-operation to handle silver sales, silver to be purchased pro rata from producers, based on annual production.

It was said that if an amalgam could be found to prevent silver tarnish, the use of silver for domestic purposes, and in the arts would be increased. It was said that of the 80 million ounces now used, there could be 70 to 100 million ounces of silver sales annually.

Remarks were made of India Council drafts. Applications were received for 100 lakhs and deferred T.T.'s at Rs. 1s. 5/31/32d. Allotment of 100 lakhs of immediate T.T.'s at 1s. 5/31/32d. Next week 100 lakhs will again be offered.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Nov. 15.
Gold in circulation	18088
Gold and bullion in India	8543
Gold and bullion out of India	nil.
Silver and bullion in India	2332
Silver and bullion out of India	nil.
Notes (Indian Government)	5713
Notes (British Government)	1600
	Nov. 22.
Gold in circulation	18034
Gold and bullion in India	8462
Gold and bullion out of India	nil.
Silver and bullion in India	2332
Silver and bullion out of India	nil.
Notes (Indian Government)	5713
Notes (British Government)	1600
	Nov. 30.
Gold in circulation	18006
Gold and bullion in India	8489
Gold and bullion out of India	nil.
Silver and bullion in India	2332
Silver and bullion out of India	nil.
Notes (Indian Government)	5713
Notes (British Government)	1599

Coinage was reported during the week ending 4th ultimo.

Gold in Shanghai on the 9th instant consisted of about 51,300,000 ounces in sycee, 2,000 dollars and 2,280 silver bars, as against about 52,600,000 ounces of sycee, 2,000 dollars and 870 silver bars on 4th ultimo.

BAR SILVER P. OZ. STD.

Dec. 4th	32/15/16d. cash.
" 5th	32/15/16d. cash.
" 6th	33.1/16d. cash.
" 8th	32.15/16d. cash.
" 9th	32.15/16d. cash.
" 10th	33.1/16d. cash.
" 11th	32.15/16d. cash.
Jan. 2nd	33.1/16d. 2 mos.
" 3rd	33.1/8d. 2 mos.
" 4th	33.1/16d. 2 mos.
" 5th	33.1/16d. 2 mos.
" 6th	33.1/16d. 2 mos.
" 7th	33.1/16d. 2 mos.
" 8th	33.1/16d. 2 mos.
" 9th	33.1/16d. 2 mos.
" 10th	33.3/16d. 2 mos.
	33.2/16d. 2 mos.

BAR GOLD P. OZ. FINE.

Dec. 4th	85s 2d.
" 5th	85s.
" 6th	nil.
" 8th	85s/8d.
" 10th	85s 8d.
	85s. 9.1/2d.

Forward quotations to-day for cash and 2 days' delivery are each 1/8d. below a week ago.

COUNCIL BILL AND T. T.

Bombay, Dec. 31.

The press communique, is issued, says that December 1924, by the Controller of the Currency:—

The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday December 30th is published:—

	Lakhs.
Total amount of tenders	76.50
Tenders accepted as follows:—	
(a) Immediates at Is. 6/8d. (allotted in full)	45.00
(b) Bills and Deferreds at Is. 6/32d.	5.50
Bills and Deferreds at Is. 6 3/32d. (allotted in full)	21.00

Rupees One crore will be offered for sale next week.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE. QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 30.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/6 1/8 dull.
Bar Gold 77.8" quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 34 9/16 quiet.

London, Dec. 30.

Rentes 3 per cent 49 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 9/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 11/16.
Closing tone of Silver:—India bought and sold. China bought and. Continent sold. Quiet.

Interest 1 day to day loans	1 7/8
Interest 7 days market loans	3 1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.	

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 30.

Stockholm	17.56
Christiania	31.35
Amsterdam	11.08
Switzerland	24.30
Belgium yesterday's	94.83
Athens yesterday's	262.50
Prague	156.87

London, Dec. 30.

Exchange on London in:—	
Paris	87.50
Germany	19,962,000m
Italy	113.20

New York, Dec. 30.

Demand Bills	4.73.37

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 30.

Discount:—	
Bank Bills 3 M/st	3 13/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st	4
Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st	4 1/4
Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	20

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Dec. 30.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 1/2 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 5/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £78 5/8 —5/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £116 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 3/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 nominal
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 3/8 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 unchanged.

GOLD.

Bombay, December 31.

Ready:—22-4-6			
Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	At 6 p.m.
Posh	21-15-9	22-1-6	22-1-6
Maha	21-14-0	21-15-0	21-15-0

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—4—0
Maha 0—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, December 31.

Ready:—71-6-0			
Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	At 6 p.m.
Posh	70-12-0	71-5-0	71-3-0
Maha	70-8-0	70-14-0	70-12-0

Teji Mandi.
Posh 1—1—0
Maha 2—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SHARES.

London, Dec. 30.

	£
Hongkong Bank	39
Chartered Bank	2[illegible]
National Bank	47 3/4
P. & O. Bank	10 7/8
Eastern Bank	6 1/8

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 30.

Barletta (Russ)—63 1/2 lbs Jan/Feb sellers 66/9.
Rosario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs Jan/Feb sellers 67/6.
Tone:—Quiet and easier with more offering.
Australian Dec/Jan buyers 66/3.
Choice White Karachi Jan/Feb paid sellers 63/9.
Soft Red Karachi Jan/Feb paid and sellers 62/10 1/2.
Bombay Club No. 1 shipping and shipped paid 65/3.
Bombay Club No. 2 shipping and shipped paid 64/9.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 30.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/March sellers 20.
June/July sellers 17/3.
July/Sep sellers 17.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Sept sellers 17/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Sept sellers 17/2.

COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON

New York, Dec. 30.

Futures at New York:—		
January	24.16	—.27
March	24.57	—.31
May	24	—.31
July	24	—.27

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands		G.O.C.
Liverpool:—		
January	13.35	—.7
March	13.41	—.7
May	13.47	—.9
July	13.45	—.11

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

Future Delivery Prices:—		
December	13.46	plus .4
January	13.42	unchanged.
March	13.41	—.1
May	13.55	—.1
July	13.55	—.2
October	13.14	—.5
Egyptians:—		
January	28.15	
March	27.40	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands		G.O.C.
Liverpool:—		
December	13.35	—.7
January	13.35	—.7
February	13.37	—.7
March	13.41	—.7
April	13.44	—.7
May	13.47	—.9
June	13.45	—.10
July	13.46	—.11
August	13.32	—.11
September	13.21	—.13
October	13.05	—.13
November	12.90	—.13
December	12.91	—.13
Tone:—Quiet but steady.		

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp	100
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	nil
Mid. Americans Spot:—	
Universal Standard quiet	13.05
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	29.65
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—	
March	24.68
May	24.95
July	25.07
New York Noon Call:—	
March	24.65
May	24.98
July	25.09
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
January	24.51
May	24.90

INDIAN COTTON SPOTS.

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

Scinde:—	
Good	11.35
Fully Good	11.75
Fine	12.15
Punjab:—	
Good	11.45
Fully Good	11.85
Fine	12.25
Oomra:—	
Good	11.75
Fully Good	12.25
Fine	12.75
Broach:—	
Good	12.00
Fully Good	12.40
Fine	12.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

December	28.40	—.45
January	28.00	—.35
February	27.90	—.30
March	27.20	—.25
April	26.70	—.25
May	26.20	—.25
June	25.70	—.25
July	25.20	—.20
August	24.95	—.20
September	24.40	—.20
October	24.05	—.20
November	21.20	plus .10

Manchester Tone:—Large cotton inquiry irregular yarn fair trade.

AMERICAN MARKETS.—COTTON.

New York, Dec. 30.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	60,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Day's Exports to Continent	25,000
Futures at New York:—	
January	24.16 —.27
March	24.51 —.31
May	24.33 —.31
July	24.27 —.27
Spot Cotton at New York	24.65 —.25
Spot Cotton at N. Orleans	24.55 —.25
Futures at New Orleans:—	
March	24.43 —.29
May	24.72 —.31
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	24
Foreign mined	66 1/2

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 30.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan/Feb 19 1/2.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Jan. 20.
Tone:—Quiter and less demand.

RAPESEED.

London, Dec. 30.

Ferozepore Real Bold Dec/Jan sellers £21.
Toria sellers for Dec/Jan £21 1/2.
Brown Cawnpore Nov/Dec sellers £22 5/8.
Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for January shipment to Hull at 24 3/4 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for January/February shipment to Hull at £22 7/8. In Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi afloat at 63/9 and for January/February shipment at 63/9 and for May/June shipment at 61. In Wheat, Parcel Red Karachi for January/February shipment at 62/10 1/2.

METAL REPORT.

London, Dec. 30.

Tin Block	273

London, Dec. 30.

English best Selected Copper £70 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £67 5/16.
Copper Brazier £87.
Yellow Metal £ 3/16.
Hard Spelter £ 3/16.
Corrugated Sheets nominal £30 7/8.
Tin Block £17 3/8.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 30.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec/Jan value £24 5/8.
Linseed Tone:—Quiet but steady.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Dec. sellers 48/6.
Jan/Apl paid 48/6.

London, Dec. 30.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was firm and dearer with only moderate demand. Closed at £23. Near value for Dec/Jan and £22 7/8 paid for Jan/Feb shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay closed quiet at £11 quote for Dec/Jan Casterseed Bombay £23 1/4 Jan/Feb sellers inactive.

BILLS.

	Rs.
On Calcutta	1,56,000 at 1/6.125
On Bombay	3,00,000 at 1/6.094

DEFERRED TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta	Rs. 14,00,000 at 1/6.103
On Bombay	Rs. 4,00,000 at 1/6.094
On Madras	Rs. 4,00,000 at 1/6.094

IMMEDIATE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta	Rs. 34,00,000 at 1/6.125
On Bombay	Rs. 5,00,000 at 1/6.125
On Karachi	Rs. 6,00,000 at 1/6.125

Tenders for Bills and deferred telegraphic transfers will be alloted at 1/6 3/32 and above that rate in full. For immediate telegraphic transfers at 1/6 5/32 will be alloted in full.
The highest tenders for bills, deferred and immediate telegraphic transfers were at 1/6 1/8.
Total sales of the day amounted to Rs. 71,50,000.
The amount to be offered for tenders next week will be Rs. 1,00,00,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Dec. 30.

Tenders were received to-day at the bank of England for one crore of rupees of India Council Bills.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Dec. 30.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 30.

Karachi Barley Jan sellers 43.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.

Bombay, December 31.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 9
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone and Century	1 2 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34—40 inches.	
Standard per lb.	1 6 3
Century per lb.	1 5 9
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Textile per lb.	1 6 3
Phoenix per lb.	1 6 3
Pearl per lb.	1 6 0
Manekji (Chu Mukh) per lb.	1 5 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 6 3
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202—5203—	
Racheel per lb.	1 6 9
Pearl per lb.	1 6 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 6 0
Long Cloth X Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 7 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 7 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 7 3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34—40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 9
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
David per lb.	1 4 3
Edward Mohor per lb.	1 4 6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 6
Salita.—	
Century.	1 5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 9
Textile per lb.	1 5 9
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Belance) per lb.	1 8 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 6 3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 0
Txtile (Bicycle per lb.	1 6 6
Cheek Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 4 0
Phoenix per piece	6 4 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 4 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6 8 0
Pearl Pubane	6 8 0
Bleached Cheek:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 8 0
Bombay United per piece	4 5 0
Black Cheek—	
Textile per piece	8 0 0
F. D. Rachael per piece	6 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	11 9 0
Hindustani	11 10 0

FOR

COTTON FINISHERS, WEAVERS.

Which important Firm of British India would be interested in the introducing and producing of the : : : :

"TRANSPARENT"
"ORGANDY"
"OPAL"

FINISHES ON COTTON MUSLINS

Address:—

H. FORSTER Finisher-Chemist. Bruggen St. Gall, SWITZERLAND.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, 31st December, 1924

For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1. England			
2. Austria and Italy			
3. Japan (superscribed)	S/S Sardinia.	6th Jan. 25	10-30 a.m.
4. China "			
5. Ceylon "			
6. Straits Settlements "			
7. Mauritius and Reunion			
8. Reunion			
9. East Africa			
10. South Africa			
11. Seychelles			

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The profit of The Bank of India Limited for the year ended 31st December 1924 including the sum of Rs. 1,15,825-7-8 brought forward amounts to Rs. 21,15,037/14/1

Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax for the current year will absorb	Rs. 2,50,000/0/0
The payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum made on the 30th June 1924 absorbed	Rs. 5,00,000/0/0
The sum of Rs. 2 lacs was placed to Contingencies on the 30th June 1924	Rs. 2,00,000/0/0
The balance now available for distribution is Rs.	11,66,637/14/1.

The Directors propose to pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1924 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax Rs. 5,00,000/0/0

To pay a Bonus of 8 annas per share (1 per cent per annum) free of Income Tax Rs. 1,00,000/0/0

To place to Reserve for Contingencies Rs. 2,00,000/0/0

To place to the Bank's Reserve Fund Rs. 2,00,000/0/0

and

To carry forward the balance subject to the payment of Bonus to the Staff Rs. 1,66,637/14/1

GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

The Thirty-second Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Gokuldas Cullianji Ahmednagar Cotton Press Co., Ltd., was held on Tuesday 30th December 1924 at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at the registered office of the Company at 74—76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort Bombay, Mr. Mooljee Shamjee presiding.

The Directors in the course of their report for the year ending 30th June 1924 stated that a net profit of Rs. 43,739/9/9 has been made during the year. On the balance of Rs. 2,659/0/4 brought over from last year's account being added, the amount available for disposal is Rs. 53,389/10/1 which the Directors recommended to dispose of as under:

To write off to Machinery Depreciation	Rs. 7,000/0/0
To write off to Building Depreciation	Rs. 1,500/0/0
To write off to Dead Stock and Furniture depreciation	Rs. 100/0/0
To carry to Reserve Fund	Rs. 6,500/0/0
To carry to Fire Insurance Fund	Rs. 6,500/0/0
To carry to Leasehold Fund	Rs. 5,000/0/0
To carry to Bad Debt Reserve	Rs. 5,000/0/0
To pay a Dividend Free of Income Tax for the year ending 30th June, 1924 at Rs. 18 per share of Rs. 100 each	Rs. 13,500/0/0
To pay Bonus to Company's Staff	Rs. 800/0/0
To carry forward to next year's Account	Rs. 7,489/10/1
Total	Rs. 57,389/10/1.

The Directors' report was adopted together with the recommendation made in it.

The retiring Director Messrs. Panchhodas Gangji Lakhmidas was re-elected as Director.

Mr. S.A. Sharanghdhar was appointed an Auditor for the ensuing year.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 31.

The Western disturbance lies this morning over the South Punjab and North Rajputana.

It has caused nearly general rain and snow in the Northwest Frontier Province and in the North and West Punjab with local falls in Baluchistan, Sind and Kashmir.

The chief amounts are:—Murree one and a half inches; Rawalpindi three quarters; Khushab and Sonamarg a half; Cherat one; Drosh three quarters; Harnai, Quetta and Kalat a half.

Forecast:—Further decrease in Baluchistan and extension into East Punjab and Northwest United Provinces.

A few falls have occurred in South Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, December, 30.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.923 inches.

Temperature of Air	78.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.7 "
Dew Point	66.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	69% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1 "
Minimum do. do.	72.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E, ESE, WNW, NW, NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	135 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	31	2 52	29 4	9 19	17 10
	Jan.	15 8	26 5	..	..
Th.	1	10 1	27 7	4 20	19 1
		23 4	30 2	16 19	14 5
Fri.	2	10 56	28 1	5 14	18 4
		23 52	30 11	17 8	13 11
Sat.	3	14 58	26 5	0 48	19 4
		8 18	25 3	14 2	18 5
Sun.	4	0 36	25 4	9 27	21 4
		20 25	25 3	15 18	18 5
M.	5	7 49	25 0	1 53	21 11
		21 25	26 0	14 8	18 4
Tu.	6	8 47	24 11	3 8	21 8
		22 17	27 8	14 51	17 11

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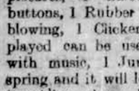

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CARTER THE GREAT.

Speaking of the hazards of his latest illusion in which a large live lion is used, Mr. Carter, the Great Magician, who appears at the Excelsior Theatre from Monday, for a period of 3 days, says:—"Everything has to be timed precisely. I appear with the lion asleep. Then—both events being incidental with the stepping of the hapless victim into the cell. Of course, if 'Baby' should take it into his head to investigate that other Lion's scent, or may be suspect a rival."

SIX TONS OF EQUIPMENT FOR AN ILLUSION.

Well, Mr. Carter, merely shrugs his shoulders. But you may readily perceive possibilities of a front page newspaper story.

"But 'Baby' is a very kindly and sagacious animal," Mr. Carter insists, indicating his pet, who chances to be putting a dozen pounds of raw beef where it will do the most good. "Come here" and he reaches through the bars and tickles the gigantic muzzle. "I couldn't do that to the average house dog without being snapped at." And 'Baby' merely grunts and proceeds with the beef.

Besides being the proprietor of 'Baby' and a most spectacular illusion entertainment Mr. Carter is a tremendously travelled person, cultured and a brilliant talker on many interesting topics. On a world tour in 1908—he has made two of them, travelling ninety thousand miles in each—he spent six months in India, and he can tell marvelous things of that strange country; its magic, its castes, its religions and its customs. He has seen the Taj Mahal, the most beautiful of earth's buildings. And he has produced his magical illusions in the palaces of Rajahs and Maharajahs—the native kings and princes of India.

TO-NIGHT AT EXCELSIOR.

After a lively season by "Our Cabaret" there will yet be a more pleasant entertainment at the Excelsior to-night when the great magician Carter will open his short season. Circus companies and magicians do not often come to Bombay—especially the latter. Once in a blue moon one is roused by a Chung Ling Soo, a Bodie or an Alvaro.

Carter's spectacular illusions will create a sensation. He is ably assisted by Miss Evelyn Maxwell, the kyschic marvel. She sits blindfolded on the stage and divines your innermost thoughts. The Lion's Bride, "A night in China," "Mysteries of Bagdad" are some of the items to-night. An item which has an electric effect upon the audience and is performed with considerable illusive dexterity is "The Lion's Bride" in which a helpless damsel is thrown into the cage of a lion which turns out to be the great magician himself.

"RACING LUCK."

People who have not yet been to Pathe Cinema to see "Racing Luck" should make a point of doing so. It is perfectly amazing the extraordinary things that inimitable comedian Mounty Banks can do with a high powered racing car.

For the purposes of the picture he has never driven a car before and to win a race on which much depends, he careers off on a journey which is surely unique. There are thrills, plenty of them, but above all there is a wealth of side splitting fun and that is just the right thing with which to start the New Year.

"Racing Luck" is a really good show and well worth seeing.

"WHOSE MISTAKE?"

The Daxni Subodh Natak Mandali, who have been in our midst for nearly a month, have been staging a number of popular Marathi and Hindi historical and social plays. The Company was in the Central Provinces and Berar for the last 4 years. At the special request of some of the citizens of this city, they have come to our city. The Company boasts of a number of able actors. They recently staged their new play "Navi Jindhaki", a Hindi play, showing how the rulers lived in ancient times and how they cared for the welfare of the subjects, chiefly the poor.

Last Sunday, they enacted a new play, "Whose Mistake"? which was much appreciated by the public. The scenes were excellent, as well as the acting of some of the actors. The play describes the story of two rival kings, one of whom, viz. King Balraj who was waiting for an opportunity to overthrow the other, King Harbansingh, with the help of a third party, invaded his territory and captured it. Harbansingh was forced to leave the place, leaving behind him his only male child. He was leading the life of a circuit in the forest. But, as his gang was attacked, he was forced to leave the jungle. King Balraj had a beautiful daughter by name Saraswathi. Some years then passed. The male child was coming of age, and he was brought up by an Englishman, as his own son. When the dacoits attacked Saraswathi, she was helped by the son of Harbansingh, who was called "Prince Henry" as he was under the protection of an Englishman. Harbansingh, in the disguise of a Sadhu, enters the palace and informs the queen of the safe arrival of her daughter. By this action the queen gained confidence. This Sadhu was allowed in the palace. But Prince Henry had shrewd suspicions about him. Balraj, a man of vicious character, fell in love with an English nurse. The Sadhu plays a trick in getting him exposed. He also tried to get rid of "Prince Henry." All attempts fail. Saraswathi was accused of immorality by the Sadhu, who had shown them together to the king, who in turn was driven out of the palace. This girl goes to England with the help of the nurse. In England, Mirza, a faithful servant of the princess, was put into much trouble by the niece of the Englishman, who left all his property to "Prince Henry"; by his will. Harbansingh was not aware that "Henry" was his son. Confusion is created. In England, "Henry" was proved to be a Hindu. Harbansingh gained his strength by remaining as a Sadhu and attacked Balraj, and acquired everything from him. Lastly he found his son, who was in love with Saraswathi. They are married and live happily together. Both the kings, Balraj and Harbansingh, retire.

The play is full of adventures, sensation, love and laughter, and is written by the well-known author, Munshi Abbas Ali Saheb. It was staged on Sunday last, and it is to be staged also to-day (Thursday) at 3-30 p.m. Theatre-going enthusiasts should not miss the opportunity of witnessing this wonderful drama, enacted for the first time on an Indian stage.

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WHO IS THE PROPRIETOR

OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

A correspondent from Mitlagavna Taluka Rajapur, District Ratnagiri, writes:—

The Government of Bombay have lately appointed a Committee to enquire into (1) the Rules for collecting Land Revenue (2) Whether the Legislative Council should have a control over these rules and (3) whether the land-owners are the mere tenants of Government or proprietors of these lands etc. The ownership of the land has from time immemorial been held by ryots and the past rulers have never questioned it. It is the British Government that has now raised the question, but I hope the leaders of the country will fight out the case and retain the proprietorship of the land to its owners.

BOY SCOUTS OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

GOVERNOR'S NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE.

I am glad to have the opportunity on this, the first day of the new year, of wishing all Scouts throughout the Presidency every good fortune in 1925.

Since I was appointed Chief Scout on my arrival in India, I have seen the Scout movement in very many parts of the Presidency. I have been present at Rallies, both at Bombay and at Poona, and have personally inspected troops in many different places. Without doubt, the enthusiasm for the Scout movement is growing rapidly. The number of Scouts to-day is 7,163—a splendid increase during the past year, but we cannot gauge the value of the movement by numbers alone, but by the enthusiasm and keenness of the Scouts themselves in their real endeavours to be true Scouts in every sense of the word. From all that I have seen I have been convinced that the efforts of all responsible for this great movement have been successful in continuing the work done in the past, and in gaining to the ranks of the Scouts recruits determined to prove themselves true to their Scout Oath and to obey it in the letter and in the spirit.

During the last year our Association has sustained some very heavy losses. The untimely and sad death of Scoutmaster Taleti has been a sad loss to all of us. In every sense of the word he was a Scout, and he set to all of us an example which indeed we should do well to follow. We also sincerely regret the death of Mr. H. K. Patwardhan, who had so recently been appointed Joint Assistant Provincial Commissioner, and whose services to the movement have been so valuable.

By transfer from the Presidency we have lost a great friend and a great helper in Mr. C. H. Tyrell, Assistant District Commissioner for Bombay, who gave up so much of his time, and was of such valuable assistance to all the Scouts in the Bombay District.

The great Scout event of the year was the Jamboree at Wembley, where Scouts from this Presidency were so well represented. All Scouts will, I know, feel grateful to our Bombay Scouts who went to England for maintaining so high a standard of self-discipline and efficiency before the eyes of the Scouts of the whole Empire. This great Jamboree proved to the world the great results of Scout teaching, and there was no more striking example of what the movement has done for the coming generation than this gathering of the youth of so many nations.

We can look forward to the future in this Presidency with every hope and every confidence. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Bombay Corporation has decided to introduce Scouting on a large scale in their Municipal schools, and I feel sure that this decision will have the result of adding a large number of efficient Scouts to our ever-growing movement.

We have been fortunate during the last year, thanks to the generosity of the Provincial Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta, in becoming the owners of a Bombay Headquarters, and I am hopeful that during the coming year many other centres will be able to acquire similar Headquarters, which are of great importance for the proper carrying out of the work.

I have lately visited Sind, and, while the movement is of younger growth there than in the Presidency proper, it is progressing rapidly. It was with great pleasure that, only a few days ago, I presented Colours to 3 Troops in Hyderabad—troops which, in appearance, physique and general turn out, showed a very fine example of what Scouts in Sind are now and will be in the future.

I again wish all Scouts a very happy and prosperous New Year.

(Sd.) LESLIE WILSON,
Chief Scout,
Bombay Presidency.

TRIPLE MURDER IN SALSETTE.

A HUT OF HORRORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Dec. 31.

A terrible crime attended with unprecedented brutality has occurred in Salsette the victims being a mother with her two children.

The woman belonged to the aboriginal jungle tribe known as "Thakurs." She lived in a hut in a small hamlet at Borivli, with her son and daughter, aged 16 and 7, respectively.

The family it seems was reputed to be wealthy and this, it appears, fired the cupidity of some person or persons in the 'know' who raided the hut in the small hours of Monday, murdering all the three inmates.

The Police at Borivli having come to know of this terrible tragedy entered the hut and saw the three dead bodies with shocking marks of brutal injuries on their persons. Everything was in utter disorder.

On the loft a sum of Rs. 200 in cash and ornaments were found, and from this circumstance it is surmised that the motive for the crime was not robbery but revenge or the gratification of a base desire the woman being only about 30 years of age.

Another theory is that the robbers before ransacking the house deemed it prudent to kill the three inmates outright so that they (the robbers) might be safe from the consequences of cries for help, and that after putting the unfortunate victims to death they rummaged the hut but found nothing the money and ornaments having escaped observation. So, in their mad chagrin, the robbers, it is surmised, indulged in revengefully throwing about and damaging everything in the hut not worth taking away.

The dead bodies were removed to the Andheri Government Hospital and police are actively engaged in tracing the culprits.

"WONDERFUL FORETELLING."
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HINDU MAHASABHA.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the full text of the resolutions passed by the Special Conference held under the auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha at Belgaum on the 27th and 28th of December, 1924, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presiding:—

I. CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Resolved that this Conference places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the death of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, Sir Ashutosh Mukerji, Sir Ashutosh Chowdhari, Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, Dr. Sir Subramanya Iyer and Lala Kanhaiya Lal and offers its sincerest condolences to the bereaved families.

II. ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL HINDU SABHAS.

Resolved that this Conference emphasises the need of organising Hindu Sabhas in every district and Tahsil or Taluka to carry out the objects of the Hindu Mahasabha, viz., the promotion of religious and social reform among Hindus, and, where necessary, the protection of the political interests of the Hindu community, and calls upon the Hindus of every town and village to organize such Sabhas in their respective places.

III. REAFFIRMATION OF THE PAST RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved that this Conference supports the resolutions passed at the Benares and Prayag sessions of the Hindu Mahasabha and appeals to all Hindus:—

(1) To work so far as it lies in their power in friendliness with the other communities in all matters of common national interest; (2) to promote both religious and secular education among boys and girls of all classes of the community combined with the due observance of the time honoured system of *brahmacharya* and physical culture; (3) in any event, as a rule, not to perform the marriages of girls before the age of 12 and of boys before the age of 18; (4) to organize Samaj Sevak Dals, or social service leagues, for the service of the community, which should co-operate, wherever possible, with members of other sister-communities in maintaining peace; (5) to study the Hindi language and specially the Nagari characters, in which all sacred Hindu scriptures are primarily written; (6) to take every lawful step to protect cows; (7) to promote the use of Swadeshi cloth, and preferably of hand-spun, hand-woven Khaddar; (8) to organize *Kathas*, Hari-Kirtans and Sat-sang in every mohalla or ward for religious instruction; (9) to take all reasonable steps for the education and uplift of those Hindu brethren who are regarded as the depressed classes: (a) by encouraging the admission of their children to public schools which are open to the children of the followers of other religions also; and where necessary, by establishing separate schools for them; (b) by removing, with the consent of other residents of the locality, difficulties in the way of members of the depressed classes obtaining water from public wells, and where necessary, by having special wells dug for their use: and (c) by appealing to the Adhikaris or managers of temples to offer them, where it may be feasible in conformity with the Maryada of the institution, opportunity for gratifying their laudable desire for Deva-darshan.

The Conference also draws the attention of the Hindu public to those Shastric authorities according to which no *sparshadosha* is incurred on the occasions of pilgrimages, festivals, marriages, on boats, during war, and similar other occasions.

IV. HINDU-MOSLEM PROBLEM.

Resolved that a Committee consisting of the gentlemen named below be appointed to ascertain and formulate Hindu opinion on the subject of Hindu-Moslem problems in their relation to the question of further constitutional reforms:—

Punjab—Lala Lajpat Rai, Lala Hansa Raj, Raja Narendra Nath, M.A.

U. P.—The Hon. Raja Sir Ramapal Singh, K.C.I.E., Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the Hon. Lala Sukhbir Sinha.

Bihar—Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath, M.R.C., Babu Rajendra Prasad, M.A., M.L., Kunwar Ganga Nand Sinha, M.A., M.L.A.

Bengal—Rai Yatendra Nath Chowdhari, Rai Brajendra Kishore Roy Chowdhari.

C. P.—Dr. B. S. Munje, Mr. M. S. Aney.

Maharashtra—Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. R. P. Karandikar.

Madras—Mr. S. Satya Murti, Mr. T. Prakasham, Mr. C. R. Reddy.

Bombay—Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. D. V. Belvi, Raja Govind Lal.

Gujarat—Dr. Sumant B. Mehta.

Sindh—Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, with Lala Lajpat Rai as Chairman.

Resolved further that a sum of Rs. 5,000 be sanctioned for the present for the expenses of this Committee.

V. INDEPENDENCE OF NEPAL.

This Conference of the Hindu Mahasabha held at Belgaum, places on record its deep satisfaction on the recognition of the Independence of Nepal by the British Government.

The Conference also congratulates the Government of His Majesty the Maharaja of Nepal for its noble decision to completely abolish the system of slavery in his kingdom.

The Conference authorises the President to convey this resolution to His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepal.

VI. THE KOHAT OUTRAGE.

Resolved—

(1) That this Conference places on record its great grief at the outrages committed by a large number of local and tribal Musalmans on the 9th September and the following days which involved great loss of life and property, the burning of about 475 Hindu houses and shops and the desecration or destruction of many temples and Gurudwaras and which compelled the entire Hindu and Sikh population to leave Kohat and to seek shelter in Rawalpindi and other places in the Punjab.

(2) That this Conference regrets to record its conviction that though the local authorities were previously informed of the impending danger, they failed to take the steps which were necessary to prevent the disturbance, and after it had begun, to quell it, and to arrest the offenders and to recover the looted property, though they could have easily nipped the evil in the bud with the help of a small force of sepoys or soldiers from the adjoining Cantonment.

(3) That this Conference regrets to have to record its opinion that in the face of the said outrages which were unprecedented in extent, the Government of the N. W. F. Province has shown lamentable lack of sympathy with the sufferings of the 3,000 and more Kohati Hindus and Sikhs who have become homeless and penniless and who have been living for nearly four months now at Rawalpindi and other places on the charity of their co-religionists and incompetency in dealing with the situation which largely accounts for no reconciliation having been brought about so long between the Mahomedans and Hindus of Kohat.

(4) That this Conference regrets to note that the Chief Commissioner of the N. W. F. Province and the Government of India have accepted the findings arrived at by a very Junior Magistrate who did not examine the Hindus nor gave them any opportunity for establishing their use, on matters of such grave public importance as the happenings at Kohat, on admittedly incomplete evidence and that they have arrived at conclusions on such findings grossly unjust to the Hindus who suffered so grievously at the hands of Musalmans.

(5) That the Conference is of opinion that the character of outrages, the extent of loss of life and property caused, and the momentous issues involved demand an independent public inquiry by a Committee so constituted as to command public confidence to inquire into the whole affair and to recommend the measures which may be necessary to restore a sense of security among the Hindus, to compensate those who have suffered by the outrages and to provide against their recurrence.

(6) That this Conference has learnt with regret that the Government of the N. W. F. P. has coerced prominent Hindus of Kohat by arresting them, to agree to a reconciliation without satisfactory terms being settled, and that on the failure of the reconciliation negotiation, for which representatives of Kohat Hindus say they are not responsible, it has ordered the arrest or rearrest of a number of prominent Hindus and Sikhs of Kohat. In view of the fact that several of these respectable men have already been kept in jail for more than three months without any trial and that they are men of position, the Conference urges His Excellency the Viceroy to direct the release on bail of all such persons and to transfer their cases for trial to the Punjab.

(7) That this Conference offers its heartfelt sympathy to those who have suffered from the outrages and appeals to all persons who sympathise with them to contribute their quota immediately to the Hindu Mahasabha Kohat Relief Fund and to remit it to the Punjab National Bank, Ltd., or the Central Bank of India, Ltd., at Lahore, or to their branches at other places.

VII. THE GULBARGA OUTRAGES.

Resolved that this Conference places on record its strong condemnation of the action of those Mahomedans who wantonly desecrated and destroyed a large number of temples at Gulbarga, and hopes that the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam will adopt such measures as may be necessary to make a repetition of such outrages impossible and order the early reconstruction of the temples in accordance with the *farman* already issued.

VIII. THE VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

Resolved that this Conference has noted with deep concern that a number of our co-religionists of the humbler classes at Vaikom have had to resort to Satyagraha in their earnest desire to have the prohibition against their using certain public roads removed. The Conference places on record its full sympathy with them and earnestly appeals to the orthodox men of the Hindu community who love religion as it has been taught in the Vinshnava Granthas and by our most revered Acharyas, to join with them in requesting the Travancore Durbar to remove the said prohibition. The Conference appeals to Her Highness the Maharani Regent to be pleased in the gracious exercise of the powers with which God has vested her, to remove a restriction which has lost any justification which it may have had in the past in the patently altered circumstances of the present, when all roads are open to the followers of other faiths and to those very Hindus of humbler classes if they become converts to another faith.

IX. THE BRAHMIN AND THE NON-BRAHMIN PROBLEM.

Resolved that this Conference has heard with real regret the deplorable differences which have arisen among Brahmans and Non-Brahmans in certain parts of the country. The Conference appeals to every member of the Hindu community to remember that whatever of religion, history and philosophy and of our Motherland a Hindu holds to be sacred, all that he can be proud of, and that the duty of preserving is the common heritage of every Hindu irrespective of his caste, are the ties that unites one Hindu with the other are of a deep and permanent character and the differences that divide are of a petty and of ephemeral value and that Hindus should therefore in the spirit of true brotherhood try to understand each other, help and rejoice in the fulfilment of each others reasonable desires and aspirations.

This Conference appeals to leading members of the different classes of the Hindu community to take active steps to remove misunderstandings and to re-establish and strengthen mutual appreciation and respect and take concerted action for the good of the community as a whole particularly in religious and socio-religious affairs.

DEATH FROM RUPTURE OF

Gopal Sedhu Dhangar and [illegible] cartmen while unloading their carts at Road on Tuesday fell out and in the [illegible] of the quarrel, Hari Bala pulled down Sedhu who was sitting on his cart. He fell to the ground with his face downward. He was being removed to the Hospital but he refused to go and died after half an hour in his house.

An inquest was held over his body on Wednesday when the Jury returned a verdict of death due to rupture of the spleen, the deceased having been pulled down from his cart by the suspect Hari Bala.

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Briefly, Beecham's Pills secure the internal co[n]ditions on which go[od] health depends.
You cannot do bett[er] than take
BEECHAM'S PILLS

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

ew Year's day: Banks closed.
ombay Races: Winter Meeting, 5th Day.
phinx Hockey League: City Police vs. Y. M. C. A., (Byculla) at the Cooperage 5 p.m.—Parsi Athletes vs. Portuguese Republicans at the Kennedy Sea Face 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 2.

he s. s. "Narkunda" with English mails due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 3.

ombay Races: Winter Meeting, 6th Day.
phinx Hockey League: Hornets vs. Lusitanians, at the Cooperage 5 p.m.—Y. M. C. A. Proctor Branch vs. "Times of India" at the Cooperage 4 p.m.—St. Xavier's College vs. Imperial Bank at the Oval, 4 p.m.
astern Telegraphs vs. Mechanical Transport, 5 p.m.
he s.s. "Caledonia" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S. S. "Sardana" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 6th January 1925.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 30th December 1924 to 6 a.m. 31st December 1924.
Disease Small-pox Attacks nil, Deaths nil; Cholera Attacks nil, Deaths nil; Plague Attacks 1, Deaths 1; Influenza Attacks nil, Deaths nil.
otal Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn.) 79.
otal Mortality this day last year 118.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

n Line B. O. "Macbride" arrived on the morning of 30th ulto.

E OF MAZAGON INSTITUTE.

nual dance of the Mazagon Institute eld on Saturday, (3rd inst.) at 9-30 he Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road. Victoria Jazz Band will play eces.

HROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

Ordinary monthly meeting of the So- l be held in the rooms of the B. B nch Society, Town Hall, Bombay, uesday (the 7th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

FRESH AIR EXCURSION.

the auspices of the Social Service Bombay, an excursion of its four du-Gujarati Night Schools was taken on Sunday last. The party included 0 workmen students besides the of the schools. On their arrival at n cocoanut grove, light refreshments ter cocoanuts were served. The ex- ts amused themselves by playing batches in the open air under the trees and by indulging in the game dei on the sands near the Juhu After taking their dinner just after he party marched to Vile Parle Sta- n where they reached the Grant ation and thence retired to their tter a busy day of enjoyment.

NDIA FINE ART EXHIBITION.

Excellency the Governor of U. P. will Exhibition on the 8th inst. at 12 Kaiserbagh Baradari. In this Exhi- ition 240 and more will be exhibit- d. A number of pictures from different arts of India have already been received. The Exhibition will remain open till 31st January every day from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. There is provision for prizes and medals for the best paintings. The exhibits will be received till 20th of January and should be addressed to the Additional Secretary, 49 Golaganj Lucknow.

REV. DR. PHILO LAOS MILLS.

Rev. Dr. Philo Laos Mills, Member of the American Oriental Society, Professor of Assyriology and other oriental subjects in the Catholic University, Washington, has arrived in Bombay from Mesopotamia after attending to his research work in Assyriology. The Parsis of Bombay will be much interested in him, as he is the son of the late Dr. Lawrence H. Mills, of the Oxford University, who has become famous for his monumental work on the Gathas and for his interesting researches into Zoroastrianism.

Rev. Dr. P. L. Mills is staying at Orient Buildings, Wodehouse Road, (opposite the Colaba Station), and would be very pleased to receive Zoroastrian priests and scholors of Iranian literature, who have carefully studied their own religion and will discuss with them the exalting precepts and ideals contained in Zoroastrianism. He is free to see visitors from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. He has published criticism on some of the chapters of the Yasna, small leaflets such as "Creation versus Evolution (Washington, 1920), The Psychology of the Superconscions" (Washington, 1922) and his work on Assyriology and kindred subjects which is very interesting to literary Parsis is "Pre-Lisaric Religion", a study in Pre-Christian Antiquity, (Washington, 1918). As Rev. Dr. Mills is very eager to meet the Parsis on a common platform it is hoped they will take the opportunity of his presence in Bombay which he intends to prolong to the end of this month, with the cherished desire to see the members of that community for whom his erudite father had done so much during his life time, and that they will induce him to deliver a few lectures on the vexed subjects relating to Zoroastrianism with which he is so familiar.

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(5) BOMBAY BOOK MART, "Times of India" Buildings and G.P.O. Bookstall
(6) MODERN HOTEL, Ballard Pier Tram Junction.
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"REASONS OF STATE."

THE RIDICULOUS FIASCO.

The following notes appear in "Truth": After the various strong expressions of opinion in the press—in "Truth" among other quarters—on the conclusion of the Robinson case, the official farce of shielding Sir Hari Singh from the light of publicity was ignominiously abandoned. His Highness's numerous contemporaries in Indian princely circles must have been greatly relieved. I should think that Lord Birkenhead—among whose failings lack of intelligence is not numbered—must have been glad to take the earliest opportunity of throwing the "reasons of State" overboard, wrapped in the best sort of official communique that the India Office could cook up.

As the names of all the protagonists in the affair are now known, I suggest that we should have those of the wise men, in Whitehall and Simla, who conceived the idea of concealing Sir Hari Singh for reasons of State, and seriously supposed that the thing could be done. The argument that has already been used against the attempted concealment applies here also. It does not at all follow that anyone now responsible for Indian affairs committed this *bêtise*. It was probably settled, for example, before Lord Birkenhead entered the India Office, possibly even before his predecessor's time. The story of the Rajah's cheques has, no doubt, been known at the India Office for several years, and the action against the Midland Bank was commenced many months ago. Those, therefore, who had nothing to do with the hushup that failed ought to be relieved of the grievous suspicion of having concocted it. For their sakes, I hope that some M. P. will ask one or two suitable questions on the subject.

Anyhow, let us hope that this ridiculous fiasco will deter Judges of the High Court in future from listening to politicians or officials, however exalted, who want the customary procedure of the Law Courts altered "for reasons of State." If the precedent is remembered as it should be, the case of Robinson v. The Midland Bank will have served one good purpose.

In present circumstances one must not say very much more about the case, but I feel sure that all will share my admiration of Mrs. Robinson's announcement through the press that her husband has assigned all his rights in Sir Hari Sing's cheque to the Public Trustee pending the result of further litigation. This may fairly be called "great". It suggests that some inkling of the maxim that "he who comes to Equity must come with clean hands" has reached the Robinsonian mind, and that Mr. R. has performed his ablutions in deference to it.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The following are the results of the 30 candidates presented for the Trinity College of Music theory Examinations by Miss Ethel Myers at the Bombay Education Society's High School, Byculla last November. All passed:—

Preparatory:—Muriel Rose 98; Gool Divecha 97; Hilla Dhalla 96; Perin Bhathena 96; Shirin Mahableshwarwala 96; Freany Asha 95; Perin Doctor 94; Edna Rose 93; Teru Banaji 92, Nergese Colabawala 91; Army Doctor 90; Allu Master 87; Maneck Bharda 88; Munro Roberts 85; Per Divecha 84.

Junior Division Honours:—Shireen Patel 100; Tehmina Kerrawala 99; Sheroo Bhaghat 98; Arnavaj Tabak 96; Gool Kerrawala 95; Dhuni Dadachanji 94; Maneck Rotwal 91; Mehru Dubash 82; Homai Master 80. Allu Aria 77 Pass.

Advanced Jnior Division:—Tehmi Wadia 96; Honours; Banoo Tabak 90 Honours.

Intermediate:—Gool Press 88. Honours Freany Kapadia 83; Honours Rashid Press. 73 Pass.

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The ensuing National Union of Teachers Examinations will be held in Bombay in April 1925. Applications for admission with the proper fees must reach the Principal, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce, (opposite Charni Road Railway Station, Bombay 4) on the 8th of January 1925.

LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Paris.—M. Clemental, the French Finance Minister, receiving the representatives of English and American press reiterated that France had not the slightest intention of repudiating the war debts owing to Great Britain and America but he expressed the opinion that the principle of capacity to pay which was applied in the case of Germany should also be applied to Allied debtors. He favoured a general settlement of inter-Allied debts on the lines of the Dawes scheme but without such control as was imposed on Germany because there was no reason for it in the case of a debtor who was not refractory.—Reuter.

London, December 31.—Application for bail on behalf of Hobbs was refused when the case against him was resumed at Bow Street to-day. The court was crowded. Baldry, head of legal department of the Midland Bank, giving evidence stated that owing to action of Charles Robinson against the Bank in December 1923 claiming return of 125 thousand sterling, he communicated with Hobbs who said that all work he did in connection with the cheque for 150 thousand was at the request of Newton whom Hobbs knew as Robinson because Captain Arthur had introduced Newton to Hobbs as Charles Robinson. Therefore the cheque for 150 thousand was intended for Newton who gave Hobbs the cheque with instructions to collect it and signed all cheques withdrawing money from the bank.—Reuter.

WORK BEFORE HINDUS

DISINTEGRATING FORCES

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered a lecture on the work before the Hindus on Wednesday at 6 P. M. on the terrace of the Marwadi Vidyalaya.

Pandit Malaviya said that the subject of the evening was one of those topics on which much was said and on which much was required to be said. The object with which the Hindu Mahasabha was started was to organise the Hindu community as a whole and not a particular caste or section, politically, socially and economically. The need of the organisation was long overdue and they would find the truth the moment they looked around themselves. When all the countries of the world were marching on the way to progress India alone was taking slumber, and in India itself while other communities were organising themselves for their social, economic and political upliftment, the Hindu community was for the present disunited, unorganised and backward in many respects. Pandit Malaviya then narrated the different causes that were responsible for the present degeneration. The disintegration could be traced from the time of the Mahomedan invasions when those Hindus who of their own accord or by compulsion were converted to Islam, down to the present time through the advent of Christian missionaries. He did not want to blame either the Muslims or the Christian Missionaries but on the contrary would praise them for their zeal and self-sacrince in propagating their own faiths. But the disintegrating forces at work in the Hindu community took a different and serious turn since the coming of the English. The clash of Eastern and Western civilization with the new ideas, new manners and new customs brought in the train of western education did a great deal in undermining the hold Hindu culture and tradition had upon the mind of the Hindus. The Hindus, he knew were still prepared to lay down their lives for their religion but the tragedy was that many of them were ignorant of the true essentials of religion.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BRAHMINS.

The question before the Hindus then was how to put a check to the disintegrating process and how to make the hold of religion firmer and stronger over the minds of the Hindus. Continuing Pandit Malaviya said that no religion was higher than truth and he had to admit, though he was a Brahmin, that Brahmins were responsible for the greater part of the present backwardness of the Hindus in that they had failed to do their duty by their religion. When he blamed the Brahmins he did not mean to say that other castes were free from blame. The needs of the day were two-fold. In the first place where national activities and duties were concerned, the Hindus must co-operate with the other sister communities in the Congress, the Council and other political organisations. But even in political matters their duty did not end with co-operating with other communities since there was communal representation and the Muslim League even in the session that was going had appointed a Committee to go with the matter and see that Muslim interests were adequately represented. It was therefore quite essential for the Hindus to see that their interests were not allowed to suffer by default. It was not in a spirit of rivalry that the Hindu Sabha was started but in the spirit of self-protection and self-preservation.

The second need of the hour was the religious and social organisation of the Hindus. They all knew how well-organised and widely spread was the propaganda of the missionaries. To counteract their propoganda, the Hindus must organise if not daily at least weekly *Kathas, Hari Kirtans* and other religious meeting for explaining the true principles of religion and keeping alive the flame of religious devotion and faith. This would also help to bring different castes and communities together and thus help to bind the Hindu community into a united and homogeneous body. The speaker then outlined the other activities of social reform such as raising the age of marriage, care of the widows and orphans and the upliftment of the the untouchables which the Hindu Mahasabha was pledged to undertake.

TREATMENT OF UNTOUCHABLES.

Referring to the question of the untouchables the Pandit spoke very feelingly upon their plight and said that it was high time the Hindus seriously took to better their condition. He said that there was no *Shastric* support to the claim of denying the untouchables the right to enter places of worship or temples. As far as he knew Hindu religion had never sanctioned the inhuman and bararous treatment they meted out to the untouchables, in fact God was called as the name of uplifter of the fallen. In the "Bhagwat" it was stated that even a *Chandal* if he uttered the name of God was fit to be honoured and he asked the audience by what stretch of imagination could they then refuse to treat as their brother a Bhangi or a Dheo when he worshipped the same God. Continuing Pandit Malaviya said that with the object of removing untouchability, the Hindu Mahasabha requested the Hindus to allow the untouchables to attend Kirtans and enter temples and where it was not possible owing to some reason or other to build new temples where Hindus of all demonstrations including the untouchables would be allowed.

In conclusion, Pandit Malaviya exhorted the audience to start branches of the Mahasabha for the propagation of Hindu religion and for their social and religious reform.

BENGAL MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE

ENDS IN FIASCO

NAWAB OF SHAISTABAD'S BOLD FRONT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

So the Mahomedan Conference has ended in a fiasco. The organisers made no secret of their feelings, and tried their utmost to see the resolution in support of the Ordinance carried. The President, the Nawab of Shaistabad, retired from the Conference. Necessarily, the organisers pushed their own man, the Chairman of the Reception Committee who had supported the Ordinance on the first day's sitting, to the Presidential Chair. Khan Bahadur A. Sultan Beg, Chairman, adopted a most undemocratic convention and without counting votes, amidst tumultuous uproar, declared the resolution passed.

Mr. S. Khuda Buksh excellently sums up the achievements of the Conference. He says: "We would like to have a complete authentic account of yesterday's proceedings at the Loyalty House. Conflicting reports have come to us. They are bewildering, amazing, appalling. We are told that the organizers of the Confeence—loyal citizens to be sure—were anxious to lend support to the Bengal Ordinance and eager to cheer the Government in the passage of that eminently sane and equitable piece of legislation, through the Council. But if such were the hopes—those hopes have been dashed to the ground by the Presidential address, which was a passionate appeal for Hindu-Muslim unity, and a forcible vindication of law and order. Enlightened Mahomedans of Bengal, it is clear, will no longer be the dupes of folly or selfishness. They have awakened to their responsibility; they have seen through the game which in the past made them foot stools for others to mount to power, or momentary renown. They will not now be blindly led nor will they suffer themselves to be made use of for selfish ends.

The Nawabzada, in his Presidential speech, has struck a note, never struck here before—the note of freedom and independence of thought. He has spoken with a courage worthy of his House—the noblest in Bengal. He is neither newly-rich nor new-elect of fortune, from whom, in the language of D'Annunzio, "not barber, nor tailor, nor boot-maker has power to take away the ignoble stamp." He is a scion of a noble House and has proved himself worthy of its best traditions. He will not give judgment blindly. He will not countenance fraud upon his community; nor yet treason against his Motherland. He told the Conference in clear and bold language that they were all loyal and law-abiding, but loyal and law-abiding to law and justice and not to caprice and arbitrariness, but the President's independence and plain-speaking was not quite to the taste of those who organised the meeting. And what happened is amazing. We are credibly informed that, as soon as the Presidential speech was over, a solemn conclave sat, in terrible seriousness, to review the misfortune, to make amends to call upon the President to recant his heresy, to induce him to sing a hymn to the glory of the Government, a paean in honour of the Bengal Ordinance. A paper, setting forth the terms of repentance was actually handed to him, but the President was firm, unshaken in the position he had taken up. He declined to do the bidding of the College of Cardinals."

BENGAL C. L. A. BILL.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL MANOEUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

An Indian correspondent of the "Statesman" writes:—

"Speculation is rife with regard to the fate of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill of 1925, which the Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson will place before the Legislative Council on the 7th of January next. Mandates are being issued to the members, either by their constituencies or by those whom they are bound to obey, and therefore, it is to be feared that there will be no free voting over the question. A meeting of the Bengali Christians has condemned the proposed Bill and the direction which they desire the spokesman of their community to follow is as clear as daylight. An attempt, in a similar direction, was made by the Bengal Mohajan Sava, but though it has failed the position of the gentleman who represents the Mohajans in the Bengal Legislative Council has not much altered. It is understood that the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce is going to issue a mandate to their two representatives in a day or two. Indication from all sides are clear, and it is therefore not too much to say that the votes of the members on the matter will largely be under compulsion.

URDU TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

The Social Service League Bombay, has prepared and kept at its Madanpura Settlement two boxes of Urdu Travelling Libraries. The boxes contain Urddud books and each box will be placed in charge of some responsible person living in a chawl and the box will be removed from one chawl to another after a period of three to four weeks according as it satisfies the requirements of the tenants of the chawl. A list of books and readers' signature book will accompany each box. Similarly there are three boxes of Gujarati Travelling Libraries for circulation. Persons who are eager to render a voluntary social and educational service at their house during spare hours, are requested to apply for a box of these Travelling Libraries to the Superintendent, Madanpura Settlement, Social Service League, 234, Ghelabhai Street, opposite Bengali Masjid, Byculla, Bombay.

ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

BHAVNAGAR MUNICIPALITY'S RETREAT.

The Bhavnagar correspondent of the "Saurashtra", in the course of his weekly letter, writes:—

The semi-democratic Municipality of Bhavnagar which earned the honour of being the first Municipality in an Indian State to resolve on the presentation of an address to Mahatma Gandhi has undone its good work in the end. On the 7th instant, nine members of the Municipality sent a representation to the President for convening a meeting of that body to consider the question of presenting an address. Four days after when the meeting was held, the motion for the presentation of an address was unanimously passed and an influential sub-committee was appointed to draft the address. On the sub-committee having unanimously drafted the address, a meeting of the general body was held on the 17th instant. But that meeting had to consider instead a demi-official letter of the President of the Council, (i.e., Sir Prabhashanker Pattani), addressed to the President of the Municipality (who is also the Secretary to the Council) asking the Municipality to reconsider the question of the address arguing that the method of presenting addresses was a dangerous one since it was likely at times to endanger differences between the people and the ruler and between various communities! The Municipality had, therefore, to postpone the consideration of the draft address and a special meeting of the general body had to be held again on the 22nd instant in order to consider the system of presenting addresses as discussed in the letter of Sir P. Pattani. There was a large attendance of members as well as visitors on the occasion and an interesting discussion ensued after which the motion of not presenting addresses "in future under the present circumstances" was passed by eleven votes as against seven. A letter of the Mahatma was also read before the meeting in which he expressed his desire "to remain free from addresses"; and a resolution moved by Mr. Balvantrai to request the Mahatma again to accept the address was also defeated by eleven votes to seven. The majority of those who voted against the address consisted of the official members, while the majority of the elected members was in favour of giving the address.

LATE MR. LAKHMSEY HIRJI.

Mr. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri belonged to the Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain community which though well-advanced in commercial enterprise is very backward in education. He was born in July 1876. Having lost his father at the very early age of 7, he was brought up and educated by his mother. He received his early education under the late Mr. Lakhmichand Tejpal Meisheri who had started a School for the benefit of young boys of his an other communities and was the pioneer of education in the Jain community. After finishing his middle school course Mr. Lakhamsey joined the St Xavier's High School and College respectively. After graduating in law in the year 1902, Mr. Lakhamsey began practice in the Small Causes Court at Bombay where he had been practising for 23 years. As a lawyer he was popular both with the Judges and the members of the Bar. Mr. Meisheri was a J.P. and held a very influential position in his own community being the Vice-President of the said community for several years and one of the trustees of the Temple Funds belonging to the community. He had been of considerable help in the founding of and proper management of a Pathshala and Boarding School for the members of his community. He was also connected with the Jain Association of India and the Mangrol Jain Sabha and always taken a keen interest in all matters affecting education.

Mr. Lakhamsey Meisheri took charge of the post of the Additional Judge of the Small Causes Court on 7th May last and he died in harness of the said post on Tuesday last at about 2 p.m. His smiling face, amiable nature and sympathetic attitude towards the Bar and the public will never be forgotten; he was as successful as a judge as he was as a practitioner.

He has left his younger brother Mr. Poonsey H. Meisheri, J.P., three sons and a widow over and above a very large circle of friends. The Uthamana ceremony will take place at 12 noon to-day.

(Continued from Column 6.)

defence had settled down, it would probably have been a drawn game. Seeing the even strength of the two sides both in attack and in defence Wilfred D'Souza, Robert and D'Lima in order scored the three goals for the I.L.I., and a little before lemon-time Jagon reduced the lead with a close shot. The second half was a brisk and dashing period and both attacking lines showed good stick work and understanding. The defence on both sides being fairly sound no goals were scored.

Teams were:—

I.L.I.:—D. Pontis, J. Pontis and Martin; Coutinho, Ferrao, and Thomas; D'Lima, Jacob, Dias, Robert, Wilfred D'Souza.

Colaba United:—Narayan; J. Irani, and Shunker, Sitap, Ramjee and Kishen; B. Ramjee, Hafi, Jagan, B. Irani and Sawant.

Referees:—Messrs. Hodgers and White.

There has been a slight error in fixing the Rangers-Pioneers' match for next Monday Jan. 5th. These have played on Wednesday. On the 5th January there the R.A. will play the A.F.I. on the Cooperage at 5 p.m.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

In a friendly football match, Leeds United beat the Corinthians by three goals to nil.

CUP MATCH REPLAY.

In a cup match replay, after playing extra time, Gillingham drew with Barrow, the score being one goal all. The match was played on the Arsenal ground.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

In a friendly Association football match Manchester United drew with Corinthians, the score being one goal all.

Under Rugby Union Rules to-day the United Services beat Public Schools by twenty-five points to six.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX".

THE NEW YEAR HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

JOE'S LUCK	1
MELESIGNES	2

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY	1
MADELINA	2
POMME ANNA	3

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

WASP	1
FRENCH BRIAR	2
EDDY	3

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

CHIEFTAIN	1
KHATAF	2
GOSUB	3

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

NAZI	1
COSSACK	2
MUSAL	3

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

MALABAR	1
KADIR HAJAZ	2
PEACH BITTER	3

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

ELSER	1
MOOFIF	2
AFTAB	3

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division IV.—Distance 1 mile.

NASSIM	1
ADWAN	2
BASRA HOPE	3

WINTER MEETING 5TH DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(First race starts at 2-15 p.m.)

THE WINDSOR PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.
Swithin 9/10, Eddy 9/9, Wasp 8/11, Plymouth Rock 8/11, Krishnakumari 7/13, Northern Light 7/13, French Briar 7/6 Love Glass 7/3 and Huon River 7.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.
Christmas Holiday 9, Trail 8/13, Catcaup 8/3, Pomme Anna 8/2, Summer's Joy 8, Mark Rae 7/12, Lady Rita 7/10, Enfeldene 7/9, Dayspring 7/6, Madelina 7/6 and Jovial 6/12.

THE NEW YEAR HANDICAP.—Distance 1 Mile.
Rowardennan 9/10, Melesigenes 9/3, Finnarts Bay 9, Joe's Luck 8/9, Musk Rat 7/9, Gun of the Fayre 7/5 and Cymera 6/10.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 Yards.
Aman 9/12, Waterloo 9/11, Karikata 9/9, Chiertain 8/8, Rameel 9/2, Marshal Petain 9, Rooleb 8/12, Gosub 8/11, Lauer 8/9, Silver Streak 8/9, Costa Rica 8/4, Khataf 8/2, White Boy 8/2, Silver Cloud 7/12, Sahoo 7/8 Ornate 7/6, Wadi 7/5, Kitchener 6/11 and Peninsula 6/10.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 Mile.
Joyous 9/6, Hound 8/8, Rosco 8/12, Jupiter 8/13, Bhavnagar 8/4, Sham 8/10, Razeer 9, Cossack 9/3, Oceanic 8/8, Musal 8/10, Janus 8/8, Unsoor (late Anwar) 8/11, Mooshir 9, and Nazi 8/13.

DIVISION II.

Huloob 8/12, Kadir Hadaz 8/12, Villa 8/8, Angora 8/5, Bahar 9 Governor (late Alum) 9/6, Brindisi 9, Milton 8/8, Peach Bitter 9/2, William Tell 9/6, Soorcor 8/4, Malabar 9, Mukdam (late Khatai) 8/10 and Billy Bunter 7/13.

DIVISION III.

Mashur 9/6, Artab 8/8, Elser 8/3, Solomon's Song 8/8, Horizon 9, Mutloob (late Napoleon 8/9, Rummah 8/8, Raisai 8/13, Rising Star 9, Sicab 8/12, Yildiz 8/4, Dilawar (late Delawar II 9, Mookir 8/13 and Mouadam 9/4.

DIVISION IV.

Nadir Shah 9/3, Young Tara 8/12, Rex 8/13, Good Gold 8/8, Silver Thrush (late Young Lebanon) 9, Water 8/10, Young Taheet 8/4, My Chum 8/8, Bazz 9/5, Silver King 8/2, Adwan 9/1, Nassim 9/6 and Basra Hope 9/3.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

The first division match between the Pioneers and the Rangers on the Cooperage on Wednesday would probably have resulted in a walk-over for the former if the half-dozen of the Rangers that were present at fifteen minutes after the required time were not sporting enough to emerge into the fray. Defaulting teams are increasing in numbers and seldom do we see a two full teams begin play at the advertised hour unless they belong to military units. In any case something goes wrong, the referee is not there. The Pioneers scored a goal in each half. Neither side took things seriously and quite a number of players were inclined to open their shoulders frequently.

I.L.I. BEAT COLABA UNITED.

The second division match on the Oval was a more keenly contested and dashing game and both the I.L.I. and Colaba United gave a good account of themselves. Though the Colaba men lost by three goals to one they were by no means a negligible lot. If the I.L.I. had not put in their three goals in the first ten minutes, before the United

(Continued in Column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1925.

NEW YEAR.

New Year reflections consist of the remembrances of the year that has passed. We stand on the threshold and look back wondering how the experiences of the past may shape themselves in the future; for, there is no break between the old and the new, and the dusk of one year melts into the dawn of the next. In the West they hold watch-night services, the moment of pensive climax being the turn of the midnight, when congregations pray for protection in the future. As we glance upon the past, we have to be thankful for the blessings received and the evils spared. To India 1924 was a period of tormenting bill. Trade showed faint signs of revival though the industries associated with Bombay had to struggle hard against the risk of submergence In the first half of 1924, India's imports amounted to Rs. 123 crores and exports Rs. 169 crores which, compared with the parallel figures of Rs. 111 crores and Rs. 142 crores in the preceding year, register an improvement. By the measure of railway-receipts, the internal trade of India has also been on the rise. The slow recovery of Europe and the acceptance of the Dawes Plan of reparations sum up the economic progress of Europe, but along with the natural growth of international trade, there were many incidents making for discouragement and reaction. The advent of the New Year marked great expectations from the British Labour Party for countries in subjection. Some Indians at least took the ideals and professions of the Labour Party seriously, but experience proved that in the exploitation of tropical assets, the Labour Party was no whit less exacting than the governing classes of Britain. The idea that the Labour Party would live up to their declarations vanished immediately as Labour attained ruling authority, and all the parties of England remain in substantial agreement where the future of weak nations affects the economic advantage of the British people. The tenure of the Labour Government was short but it sufficed to convince India that her destiny depended upon herself and that reliance on party-favour was a chimerical delusion. India deserved the lesson since idle expectations of cheap bargain lingered in many quarters. The Labour Party presented a stone-wall to India and when Egyptian negotiations came they were as stubborn as the most antiquated Tories. The gift of the Labour Party to India was the Reform Enquiry Committee, a pointless measure of delaying tactics, and they completed their mental revelation with the issue of the Bengal Ordinance.

The release of Gandhiji and the accession of the Swaraj Party in the Councils were among the great events of the year. For days the illness of Gandhiji kept the country in harrowing suspense. The Government were nervous of the responsibility of detaining him indefinitely and his release came as a matter of course. While Gandhiji was recuperating, the Swarajists in the Assembly had proceeded far with their programme. They rejected the budget and demanded a Round Table Conference. The Government continued parrying until the situation created by the Mahatma's freedom could crystallise. The Juhu agreement did not settle anything. The real test of public opinion came at the Ahmedabad Congress Committee. The Bengal Council had over-turned the Ministry and given notice of execution to two patient pretenders in office. Both in Bengal and the Central Provinces the Council programme of the Swarajists succeeded and diarchy was at an end. There was a turn of dejection and uncertainty after Ahmedabad, but Gandhiji with true insight refused to gratify the hope of our enemies in spite of strong instigation; the hope was that the No-Changers under Gandhiji would embark on a bitter feud with the Swarajists and divide the Congress. With singular patience, Gandhiji strove to repair dissent, and it is to his lasting credit that he has secured the solidarity of the Congress and the recognition of Swarajists. The four boycotts were put in abeyance. The Swarajists were not destroyed by internecine warfare. The Government ceased their waiting policy and prepared to co-operate with the Swarajists in the object of dismantling the Reforms. Rules degrading the Councils and exposing the sham character of the Reforms were issued. Certification and arbitrary writs were adopted as the policy of Government to quench the contumacious Swarajist. They mocked the Assembly with a discussion of the Lee proposals and harnessed India with scandalous excesses in the Service Bill. In a matter of domestic concern, they ignored the Assembly and sent out a Committee to find out the ways and means of augmenting taxation. When the separation of the Railway Budget from General Finance was sanctioned by the Assembly, they no doubt felt free to proceed with their Lee recommendations, their Taxation Committee and the Black Ordinance. The close of the year finds the Viceroy comfortably attached to the policy of the European Association. Even the Moderate who is supposed to be tenaciously waiting to be rallied is ignored. Along with the defiant autocracy of Government, there was the growth of a desire for peace among all Indian parties. The curse of communal rivalry and the fanatical excesses of preachers brought to the surface a formidable problem. In the fever of antagonism, there were sporadic outbreaks of riot and bloodshed upon which the reptile press could moralise to the discredit of India. The acceleration of fratricidal strife culminated in one of the most impressive events of the present generation. Mahatma Gandhi took a terrible vow of penance. The whole country awoke to the horror of communal iniquity; it was a faint awakening but the great Conference at Delhi indelibly impressed it upon the people that the question of unity did not permit of being trifled with. The recognition was the first reward of Gandhiji's ordeal and he himself was on the eve of proceeding to the storm-centre of the Punjab when the Black Ordinance came as a thunderbolt. Gandhiji investigated the excuses of Lord Reading on the spot and he realised that the bureaucracy was determined not to spare the Swarajists. He took up a heavy responsibility when he signed the Calcutta Pact, but it was a vivid passion with him not to cut away the region of the attack but to unite all the political elements in the country. The Unity Conference at Bombay was a forward move. It denounced the Bengal Ordinance and it has given a chance to dissenting leaders to compose their differences.

The year ended with Belgaum. There are those who regret that there was nothing sensational at Belgaum. The holding together of parties by the Mahatma was really a dramatic achievement worthy of his powerful inspiration and personality. People always ask for a sign, a miracle, or a mantra that would cheapen trouble. Gandhiji has pledged all people to a single purpose and in its progressive realisation will be revealed the mantra they lazily look for. Instead of scattering our energy he has enjoined us to concentrate on the boycott of foreign cloth and the production of khaddar to replace it. It is a formidable task, but there is no short-cut. We have to see to it that emotional response is translated into solid achievement. This does not exclude the investigation of communal pacts or the formulation of the contents of Swaraj in legal form; for enforceable power, all these pursuits require the consciousness of national unity and some national achievement. Khaddar and Boycott indicate a way of common endeavour, and it is the business of the Congress to see that success attends it and that the concerns of leaders lukewarm about the charkha, are not hindered by the khaddar programme. There was much wandering about and the retracing of steps in the year that has just ended. We are now on a fresh course which, if not quite picturesque, is at least straight and demands only the price of hard work without which Swaraj must remain a fleeting dream.

COMMUNAL ORGANISATIONS.

One of the resolutions which the All-India Muslim League passed at its sixteenth annual session which concluded yesterday expressed the opinion that "the circumstances of the times imperatively demand that the various Muslim associations of India representing different shades of political thought and different parts of the country, should co-operate together to the greatest possible extent and a united and sound practical activity should be developed to supply the needs of the Muslim community, and that for this purpose it is desirable that the representatives of the various associations should meet in a conference at an early date at Delhi or at some other central place and that the Secretary of the League should invite the associations and announce a proper time and place for the Conference after previous consultation with them." Maulana Shaukat Ali, who moved the resolution, described it as embodying the most vital necessity of the Muslim community. Separatism seems to be the bane of this unfortunate country. It is not merely that one community is divided from another but the communities themselves are divided into groups working in their different ways. Among the Muslims themselves there are three important organisations—the All-India Khilafat Conference, the Muslim League, and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind—besides the Shiah Conference, which minister to the needs of the community. The three important organisations have been conducted in such a way as to make it difficult to understand where the sphere of activities of any one of them begins and ends. The resulting division and confusion of counsel and dispersal of efforts do good neither to the community nor to the country. It was time, therefore, that the best minds in the community took counsel together and brought about a division of work between the various organisations—a division based on well-defined principles and calculated to stimulate and direct the efforts of the community in such a way as to serve the best interests of the country as well as of the community. We deliberately mention the country because we firmly believe that if there is any communal interest which can only be promoted at the sacrifice of the country's interest it is an interest which does not deserve to be promoted. For, nothing can be to the interest of the country which is not in consonance with justice and fair-play and no community is entitled to any thing more than justice and fair-play.

If we bear in mind what is the supreme need of the country today, it will not be difficult to define the principles on which the activities of the different communities should be organised. Swaraj is our birth-right. But ceaselessly and unitedly to work for it is our duty and unless we perform that duty loyally, without counting the cost, we shall continue to be cheated of our birth right. It follows, therefore, that so far as the winning of freedom is concerned our effort in order to attain its maximum strength and effect, must be an organised one and it cannot be an organised one so long as, while demanding the satisfaction of our birth-right with one voice we continue to deprive the demand of its effect by disunited action. Thus the first principle which should govern the activities of Hindus or Muslims as of every other community is that in regard to all political matters, in which they are all commonly interested, these activities should be joint and mobilised under one common national organisation. The other principle is that all matters which pertain to, or affect, only a particular community and do not conflict with the claims of any other community should be reserved for the particular communal organisation. To take the application of the latter principle first, there is immense scope and need for organised effort on the part of Hindus and Muslims to educate their respective co-religionists into the true teaching of their religion, to promote measures of social reform and to remove the blight of illiteracy. To any proposal for the organisation of the Muslim or Hindu community every patriot must give his cordial assent and whole-hearted support. But communalism must end where nationalism begins. They cannot exist together The struggle for Swaraj is a national one and all questions in which all communities are commonly interested, are national ones and must be settled from a national standpoint. We deplore the new orientation of the policy of the Hindu Maha Sabha as we have deplored the existence of the Muslim League for purposes of safeguarding communal interests in political matters. For the Congress, as a body devoted to the securing of national freedom is alone capable of adjusting the differences from a national standpoint. The Muslim League has appointed a Committee to formulate the Muslim demands regarding the representation of the Muslim community in the legislatures of the country and in other elective bodies and their due and proper share in the public services, and the committee is empowered to confer with other political organisations. We trust that the negotiations that will now proceed under the auspices of the Congress will result in complete adjustment of the differences between the two communities and that the adjustment having been reached, the unwisdom of maintaining communal organisations for political aims, which are best and most efficiently fulfilled by a common national body, will be brought home to all concerned and the efforts of all communities will jointly be concentrated towards the accomplishment of freedom. This adjustment, let it be understood, will be arrived at not because of the existence of communal organisations but despite of them. For, the heart of the people, whether Hindus or Muslims, is sound and they are weary of the internecine dissensions which are a formidable obstacle to the attainment of the common goal of freedom. Mr Sheriff Dewjee Canjee spoke only for a very small section of the Muslim community when he indulged in the foolish threat of Muslims' non-co-operation with Hindus—a threat based on the wholly unworthy and unwarranted assumption that the latter are unwilling to deal justly and fairly with his co-religionists. Mr. Canjee's speech, in short, affords a proof of the danger involved in the uncontrolled sway of the communal spirit just as the unfortunate resolution on Kohat passed by the League illustrates the unwisdom of leaving, to the consideration of a communal organisation, matters which vitally affect both the communities and can, therefore, be examined dispassionately only by a joint body.

Notes of the Day

Constructive Thinking.

On the Natal Boroughs Ordinance, there have been no differences among our Conferences and political parties. The meetings at Belgaum, Bombay and Lucknow have condemned the outrage, but they discuss remedies in several terms. The Congress denounced the enactment but while sympathising with the victims of White antagonism confessed that the people of India could do very little for the vindication of honour in the absence of Swaraj. Sectional conferences in Bombay, like the Indian Christian Conference, appeal to the Government of India graciously to intervene and do justice. Reliance on the nobility of Christian nations, being the dominant sentiment, the entreaty has a pathetic charm about it. The Liberals at Lucknow, of course, advanced constructive suggestions for allaying the problem. They begin by asking the Governor-General to move His Majesty's Government to advise the Crown to disallow the Ordinance under Section 65 of the South Africa Act of 1909." Besides the scholarly citation of a section of the law suitable to the crisis, they give the suggestion that a committee of one official and one non-official should forthwith proceed to South Africa to find out the nature and extent of Indian grievances in that region. It seems like the volunteering of wise suggestion for the sake of volunteering it. Mr. Sastri will be able to tell them of the nature and extent of Indian grievances. Mr. Polak can corroborate. During the last fifteen years we have had several enquiries held into the position of Indians in South Africa. There have been official investigations like the Solomon Commission and private enquiries like those of Mr. Andrews, Mr. Pearson and Mrs. Naidu. The facts are there and can be easily collated from the literature of the Imperial Citizenship Association. But the craze for solid contribution is typical of Moderatism. Pundit Gokarnath Misra spoke strongly on the Natal resolution, and said that brooding over the Ordinance he discovered that if it was not repealed "there was no such thing as the Empire." This should at least solve for him the speculation whether his creed should keep him within the Empire or without it.

Nation-Builders Busy.

The Muslim loyalists of Bengal are in a quandary and the ex-Ministers, Mr. Huq, Nawab Ali Chaudhari and Ghaznavi show no inclination to pull themselves out of the mire. Fired with communalism they remain in Ca... to organise the pro-Lytton party, instead attending the Muslim League. They have themselves in a howling mess on T... They held a Muslim Conference for espousing the Ordinance and exploiting the occasion for "communal" profit. Nawab Syed Mahomed Hosain, who presided, delivered a sound speech which struck certain imbeciles as the height of insanity. The Nawab developed the argument that "the interests of Hindus and Muslims were by no means hostile" when he advised the communal war-lords to shake hands and resist the infamous Ordinance, Mr. Ghaznavi moaned aloud that he did not expect such a speech. Mr. Fazlul Huq, who once deplored the absence of even the brains of a barn-door fowl among his political opponents, flew with the celerity of a fowl scared out of a barn-door. Ruffians there were to snatch away the manuscript from the hands of the Nawab and tumult ensued. The next day the reactionaries took possession of the platform and passed a resolution in favour of the Bengal Pact. There was no originality in the support incongruously offered to Mr. Das' scheme, but they made it into a mendicant suggestion for the consideration of officials. The resolution supporting the Bengal Ordinance was discussed in turmoil and the whole farce ended in rout and disorder. Every self-respecting Muslim will regret the antics enacted in the community's name. Mr. Fazlul Huq will do better if he attends to his promise that he means to vindicate himself in a court of law against the disastrous *facsimile* letter published by "Forward."

A Municipality Retreats.

We congratulated the Bhavnagar Municipality the other day on being the premier local body in an Indian State to have the privilege as well as the courage of deciding to present an address to Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to the city. But as is evident from the news we publish elsewhere, our congratulations were a little premature since egged on, strangely enough, by the President of the Council, the Municipality has gone back upon its own proposal having decided not to present an address. We find no fault with the Municipality for the amazing self-contradiction in its conduct and for the unusual spectacle of Gandhiji being unhonoured by civic representatives in an Indian State presided over by an Indian administrator. For civic freedom can scarcely co-exist with a popularly irresponsible oligarchy. Not even the constitution of local bodies in British India or the traditions of its local citizenship are such as to foster a spirit of independence against irritating encroachments on the rights of local self-government, interferences which often constitute a challenge to the self-respect and patriotism of the members of those bodies. But we hardly imagined that Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, who has agreed to the holding of the Kathiawad Political Conference in Bhavnagar at the eleventh hour, would condescend to such needless meddling with a perfectly legitimate activity of a local body after all his recent professions of benevolent trusteeship and that, too, in the case of a person like Mahatma Gandhi whom any city or State would be proud to honour! Surely Sir Prabhashanker does not feel panicky about a function to which even the Collector of Belgaum did not object and in which the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay took part! Yet he sees some subtle dangers in such a harmless ceremonial appeared in the role of a clumsy bureaucrat.

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS

FRENCH ATTITUDE.

NO REPUDIATION.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

In view of the meeting of Allied Finance Ministers in Paris next week, attention is being increasingly directed to the question of inter-Allied debts. The statement made by the French Finance Minister, M. Clementel, with regard to the assets and liabilities of France in which he argued in favour of a reduction of debts caused some excitement in the United States, and led to a debate in both Houses of the Congress in the course of which a Senator expressed the opinion that France did not mean to pay anything to the United States. Officials, however, decline to be alarmed, and emphasise that the French Government, as far as official communications to Washington are concerned, as throughout recognised the equity and legality of the debts which, it is expected, will be "worked out" in time in the same friendly spirit as the British debt.

STATEMENT OF M. CLEMENTEL.

M. Clementel, in an interview at Paris yesterday, emphasised that France did not intend to repudiate any debts.

In a debate in the French Chamber, yesterday, M. Clementel took care not to reveal the line he would adopt when he meets Mr. Churchill and Mr. Logan, the American Representative; but it is noteworthy that M. Blum, leader of the Socialist Party, claimed that the majority in the Chamber were of opinion that Great Britain would receive more than her due under the Dawes' Plan and the excess of reparations that Great Britain received over her strict due should be credited to inter-Allied debts.—Reuter.

WILL FRANCE FULFIL HER ENGAGEMENTS?

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Paris.—A Havas Agency despatch says:—The "Matin" announces that a telegram explaining the French views on the question of Inter-Allied debts has been sent to London. M. Herriot has handed over to the American Ambassador a memorandum which will be immediately cabled to Washington.

The "Echo de Paris" states that France will fulfil her engagements, but on the condition of a revision of her debts taking into account her sacrifices for the cause of the Allies and granting her facilities for payment similar to those granted to Germany. France will do all she can, but the impossible should not be demanded of her.—Reuter.

MR. MONTAGU NORMAN ARRIVES IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

New York.—Mr. Montagu Norman and Sir Allan Anderson have unostentatiously arrived here and are going to Washington, where it is reported, on an official mission on behalf of the British Government to confer with Mr. Hughes on the Allied Debts and cognate questions.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Paris.—M. Herriot, addressing the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, on Anglo-French relations, referred to the mutual understanding between both the countries for striving to establish international questions in the Mediterranean, Middle East and Far East. M. Herriot declared that Mr. Chamberlain had expressed gratification at the attitude of French diplomacy in regard to Egyptian affairs. Britain was pursuing reciprocal good offices in Morocco. M. Herriot added that the Russian fleet must be handed over since the Soviet Government had been recognised.—Reuter.

NO MORE NEW FRANCS.

GOVT. AGAINST INFLATION.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Paris.—The Senate has approved of the agreement, between the State and the Banque de France, adopted by the Chamber, yesterday, providing for repayment by Government of advances amounting to 23,200 million francs, of which 1,200 million francs will be paid, on 1st January, which will be partially met from the proceeds of the 100 million dollar loan recently issued in America and also for further payments of two milliard francs annually.

In the course of the debate, M. Clementel, Finance Minister, said Government was absolutely decided against inflation. France had reached the limit, and any decline in the value of franc and further depreciation must be avoided at all costs. The Minister added that Government did not contemplate the issue of a new franc. Government must do its utmost to develop France's productive capacity while diminishing purchases abroad.—Reuter.

DR. SUN-YAT-SEN'S APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Peking.—Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen has arrived here and issued a pamphlet declaring that he does not desire political power and calling upon the people to save the country.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking. 18519

TROTSKY ARRESTED?

FOR DISOBEYING TRIUMVIRATE'S ORDER.

A BERLIN REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

A message from Berlin says it is reported that M. Trotsky has been arrested, and is now imprisoned in Kremlin at Moscow, consequent on his refusal to obey the Triumvirate's order to leave for Caucasus.—Reuter.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

IMMEDIATE REPAIRING NECESSARY.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

A Commission of five experts headed by Sir Aston Webb appointed in 1921 to consider the question of raising the method of repairing the St. Paul's Cathedral has unanimously recommended the immediate grouting of piers and repairs of stone-work which are estimated to cost from £120,000 to £140,000. Otherwise the situation may rapidly become grave.—Reuter.

REVOLT IN ALBANIA.

LEADER ASSUMES POWER.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Belgrade.—Ahmed Beg Zogou, ex-Prime Minister of Albania, who has successfully led the revolt against Fannoli's Government has notified Jugo-Slavia that he has assumed power pending the Constitution of the legal Government. Insurgents are reported to have taken possession of Scutari. The whole of Albania is now cleared of Fannoli's troops except 600 who are surrounded.—Reuter.

ULSTER SITUATION.

CURFEW ORDER REVOKED.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

In consequence of peaceful conditions having returned the Government of Northern Ireland has revoked the Curfew Order which was enforced throughout Ulster for a period of three years.—Reuter.

ANOTHER TERRIFIC GALE.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

After a brief respite, the gale which swept over the British Isles, on Saturday, returned last night with a velocity of 50 miles per hour, and caused great damage and increased flooding. Hundreds of telephone wires were down, and under-ground cables were water-logged. The main line from London to Carlisle was submerged by the flood near Penrith, and Scotch expresses were held up for several hours. Severe flooding occurred in the upper reaches of the Thames, while the valleys of the Dee, Conway and Seven were flooded for many miles and cattle and sheep were swept away by waters.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING STRIKE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Melbourne.—The inter-Union differences arising from strikes have culminated in the Waterside Workers' Federation suspending the Freemantle branch for refusing to work aboard the "Clan Munro". The Federation feared that Freemantle would dispute and jeopardise its recent agreement with overseas owners.—Reuter.

ECHO COMMUNIST RISING.

ESTHONIAN POLICE ARREST WORKMEN.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Reval.—The police this morning surrounded a factory near the harbour and arrested 136 workmen out of the 600 employed there. Those arrested are suspected of being implicated in the communist rising of December 1st. In which connection about 900 persons are to be tried.—Reuter.

MORE CLYDE BANK EVICTIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Four evictions were carried out at Clyde Bank, this morning, witnessed by large crowds but there were no demonstrations. The Sheriff's officers were compelled to shatter barricaded doors amidst screams of occupants.

A few hours after the Sheriff's officers had departed from the area, however, a crowd restored the four evicted families to their houses. Factory proprietors appreciate the futility of the evictions, but they are relying on them to compel Government to intervene.—Reuter.

His Excellency the Viceroy lunched with the Committee of the Rotary Club.

The Viceroy was present at the final of the Championship Polo Tournament and presented the cup to the winners.

His Excellency the Viceroy was present at the dance given by the Calcutta Scottish Auxiliary Force in India.

Her excellency the Countess of Reading was present at the Purdah party given by Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar.

MUSLIM POLITICAL DEMANDS.

COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH HINDUS.

MUSLIM REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE SUMMONED.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S RESOLUTIONS.

The sixteenth annual session of the All-India Muslim League, came to a close on Wednesday a little before midnight after two days' deliberations. At the second day's proceedings there were many visitors present among whom were also seen Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. H. S. L Polak, Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Miss Naidu, Mrs. Jinnah, Begam Mohmed Ali, Mr. M. P. Madon, Mr. G. K. Nariman Mr J B Patel, etc.

The proceedings continued smoothly all throughout and great harmony prevailed in the discussion. The resolution in regard to the Kohat tragedy, however, evoked considerable animation The resolution however was carried with a very large majority. Mr. M. A. Jinnah moved an important resolution regarding the appointment of a committee to formulate Muslim demands, etc. In the end three resolutions regarding programme of Tanzeem, revival of cotton industry and use of Swadeshi cloth were put by the President and passed unanimously. The Secretary thanked Messrs. Osman Sobani, Chagla, Dimtimkar, Khatri, Nurmahomed Chinoy, Haji Cumruddin Tyebji, Fazal Furoj and Mahomed Ali Alabux for their unflinching efforts to make the League's session successful. He also thanked Mr. M. A. Jinnah the organizer of the League in Bombay and Mr. Badruddin Ahmed the proprietor of the Globe Cinema for lending the premises free of charge to the League for ably discharging his duties. The session thus terminated in an harmonious atmosphere late at night.

The first resolution of condolence was moved from the chair which ran as follows:—

"That the All-India Muslim League places on record its sense of profound grief at the deaths of Bi Amman, Lt. Sh. Shahid Husain of Gadia (Oudh), Sir Carimbhai Ibrahim Bart. of Bombay, Nawab Abdul Majid of Allahabad, Maulana Abdul Majid Sharar of Madras, Sir Ashotosh Mukerji of Calcutta, Dr. Subramanya Iver of Madras, Sir Ashotosh Chaudhri and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu of Calcutta, Shaikh Farzand Ali (Lucknow) and Mrs. Ramabai Ranade (Bombay) and tenders its sincere condolences to the families of the deceased in their bereavement"

The proposition was carried in solemn silence the audience standing as a mark of respect.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MONTAGU.

The second resolution was moved by Mr. M. A. Jinnah expressing profound grief and sorrow at the untimely death of the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, viz:—

"That the All-India Muslim League expresses its sense of profound grief and sorrow at the sad and untimely death of the Rt. Hon'ble Edwin Samuel Montague, a true and sincere friend of India, whose period of office as Secretary of State constituted a landmark in the history of Indian constitutional progress, and whose advocacy of the Indian Muslim cause in connection with the Khilafat and Turkish Questions, will always be remembered with gratitude by Indian Mussalmans, and the League conveys its sincere condolence to the widow and other members of the family of the deceased."

Mr. Jinnah said Mr. Montagu was personally known to him and he had the privilege of his friendship. Mr. Montague's death had been a great loss to India. Mr. Montague, though young within a very short time after he entered the political field of Great Britain rose to become a great politician and statesman. He had such a fascination and love for India that he had devoted himself from the very outset of his political career to the political problems of India. He took more interest in the welfare of India than anybody else. He entered the office of the Secretary of State for India with the noble aim to do some good to India where he was faced with great difficulties but he laid down a very far reaching and important principle for the good Government of India. It was his ideal to give complete self-Government to India as soon as possible. He (speaker) had come across many friends of India but he never came across any Englishman who was so much in sympathy with the aspirations of India. The Indian National Congress for the first time in its history passed a resolution in 1919 expressing its gratitude to Mr. Montagu for passing the Reform Act. After the Act of 1918 was passed Mr. Montague himself was not satisfied with it. He (Mr. Montague) admitted that he had done his best under difficult circumstances. He had succeeded in embodying very gratifying principle passed by a statute by the Parliament of Great Britain in as much as the principle was established but the substance was wanting which would be impossible for the British parliament to deny to India. As long as Mr. Montague remained in office, the entire services received that tone which that master mind had laid down. When he left the office fighting for the cause of Muslims the Reform Act in this country was practically nullified. Personally he never came across a Secretary of State for India with such unfailing courtesy to every Indian representative who went to see him nor he came across a Secretary of State for India who was anxious to hear the Indian point of view. Referring to the Jallianwalla Baug tragedy, Mr. Montagu once said to him that it was a pity that he made a mistake in appointing the Hunter Committee. He could not help it as the demand was made by India. The Jallianwalla Baug tragedy was the greatest blot on the fair name of Great Britain but he assured him (speaker) that if sufficient evidence was placed before him he would not fail to bring the culprits to justice.

Mr. Barkat Ali seconded and read some portions from the despatch of Mr. Montague who gave the priceless heritage of freedom to India first. He was the first Secretary of State for India who refused to be a party to the infamous proposal of Mr. Lloyd George to destry Turkey's Sovereignty. He appealed to the audience to carry the resolution in solemn silence.

Sahebzada Aftab Ahmedkhan in supporting the resolution gave his personal experience of his official connection with the late Mr. Montague.

From 1917 to 1922 I happened to work with Mr. Montague in India office. I really regret" he said "that he had not been paid due respect in this country as ought to be paid."

The resolution was carried in solemn silence the audience standing.

N. W. F. PROVINCES.

Sahebzada Aftab Ahmedkhan then moved.

"That the All-India Muslim League strongly urges upon the Government the immediate and the paramount necessity of introducing reforms in the N. W. F. Provinces and of placing that province in all respects in a position of equality with the other major provinces of India."

Mr. Abdul Aziz seconded and Maulana Mahomed Ali supported it.

The proposition was carried.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan then moved—

"That the All-India Muslim League urges upon such provincial Governments as have not yet enforced the Musselman Waqf Act, to do so without further delay.

Mr. Faiz Tyebji seconded.

At this stage one Mr. Akbar Ali Mohsin, a Bohra, said that it is reported from some quarters that the Bohras do not hold that this Waqf Act should be applied to Bohra Community. I say that the Bohras are as Muslim as you are and therefore they should also be included in the working of the Waqf"

Nawab Hydyar Jang supported it further.

Mr. Wahid Hasan of Calcutta supported the resolution and said there was some confusion of idea in some quarters in regard to this Act. Some people thought that the Act of 1913 was sufficient for the purpose but he averred that the Act only related to the family settlement only. It was also argued that the annual rendering of accounts would foster dishonesty. He did not think that all Mutvalis would render false accounts to Government and even if two or three of them did, they had to see to the greater good of the greater number that this Act would do and he therefore heartily supported the proposition.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

NATAL ORDINANCE CONDEMNED.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji moved:—

"(1). That the All-India Muslim League protests strongly against the action of the Legislature of the Union of South Africa in passing, and of the Governor-General-in-Council of the Union in assenting to the Natal Boroughs Ordinance, which deprives Indians in Natal of the right to Municipal enfranchisement exercised by them continuously for over 40 years, and thus constitutes a breach of the 1914 settlement whilst it adds one more disability to those already suffered by the Indians of South Africa, in the enforcement against them of differential legislation based upon racial consideration. The League urges upon His Majesty's Government to disallow the said Ordinance as it is highly unjust and as it is the duty of the Imperial Government to protect rights of his Majesty's Indian Subjects in South Africa and it further urges upon the Government of India to take all necessary steps for the removal of the grievances of the Indians in South Africa.

(2) The League emphatically protests against the policy laid down in the White Paper of 1923 which deprives Indians of their rights in Kenya and directly violates their status of legal equality with other immigrant population, and the League demands, that in the interests of justice and good faith, energetic steps be taken by the Government of India and His Majesty Government to remove the stigma of racial inferiority placed upon the people of India by the decisions taken in pursuance of the said policy, and in particular with regard to the franchise and representation of Indians in the Legislature, and the reservation of a large area of the Colony, known as the Highland for the exclusive use of white immigrants as a privileged minority community, under the pretext of the doctrine of Native Trusteeship.

"(3). The League protests against the unequal and unjust treatment meted out to Indians in the mandatory territory of

(Continued on next page.)

COLOGNE ZONE.

AMBASSADORS' NOTE.

AMICABLE DISCUSSION URGED

LONDON, Dec. 30.

While the Allies are considering the draft Note which the Ambassadors Conference will send to Germany with regard to the non-evacuation of the Cologne zone, a message from Berlin transmits the statement that Dr. Stresemann made to the correspondents of the foreign Press on the subject. Dr. Stresemann contended that Germany was completely defenceless and the prolongation of the occupation of the Cologne zone would deplorably affect the German people and the work of pacification and consolidation of Europe. He declared that it was not surprising if German officers in performing the odious task had, sometimes, not been too obliging towards the Military Mission, but denied there had been any serious obstruction to the Mission, and concluded by urging an amicable discussion of the whole problem.—Reuter.

"S. S. CIGALE" AFFAIRS.

SHIP'S OFFICERS' CERTIFICATES SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Port Louis (Mauritius).—The Marine Court of Enquiry into the wreak of the steamer "Cigale" suspended the certificates of the Captain and the First Engineer for five years, in the case of the latter on the ground that he abandoned his post.

(Note—The "Cigale," a small French steamer, with cargo which included 1,500 cases of motor spirit and with 35 passengers and 22 crew on board left Mauritius on 2nd December for the Reunion and caught fire on the way).—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN AHMEDABAD.

HEAVY DAMAGE CAUSED TO SHAHAPUR MILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 31.

There was a disastrous fire last night in the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Mill's known as the Shahapur Mills of Sir Chinabhai. The fire commenced at 7 p.m. soon after the mill was closed and continued till 2 o'clock at night. Two Municipal fire engines were soon on the spot to extinguish the fire. The Building which is called Mill No. 2 consisted of two storeys. The fire commenced in the upper storey which soon came down. The card frame and spinning rooms are completely burnt down and there is considerable damage in the mechanic shop, windows and rope alley. The total damage is estimated at about 10 lakhs, but the mill is insured to the extent of about 5 lakhs and 66 thousands only. The flooring roof and pillars of the upper storey were all wooden and they caught fire immediately after the accident in the Gujerath Ginning Mill. Authorities of Shahapur Mills got their building examined by an architect and a factory inspector both of whom reported that the buildings were strong enough. The mill authorities will take six months to replace the whole machinery, but they hope to work some departments with the help of their Mill No. 1 which is just opposite.

E. I. RAILWAY.

BECOMES STATE OWNED FROM TO-DAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The East Indian Railway becomes a State Railway tomorrow. There will be no formal ceremony, but, on January 3rd a dinner will be held at the Bengal Club at which the Chief Commissioner of Railways, Principal Officers and Directors of the Railways and heads of leading businesses in the City and Government Departments will be present. The original East Indian Railway Company was founded in 1845 with an initial capital of one million sterling, interest at five per cent. being guaranteed by the Hon. The East India Company. About that date a preliminary survey was commenced and despite delays caused by the mutiny in 1857 the line between Calcutta and Delhi was opened by various stages between 1860 and 1865. The line from Allahabad to Jubbulpore was opened in 1867 and through connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway provided direct communication between Calcutta and Bombay.

MR. COLVIN AGENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways, accompanied by Mr. Sims Financial Commissioner, and Mr. Sheridan, Member of the Railway Board had a meeting to-day with Sir Robert Highet, Deputy Chairman of the E. I. R Company and Mr. Colvin, Agent, to settle certain matters connected with the handing over of the E.I. Railway which comes under direct state management from 1st January 1925. Mr. Colvin who has been appointed by the Government of India's Agent has been vested with the same powers as are delegated to the Agents of other State managed railways.

In the Asian Cup competition, Mr. J. Buchanan won with nett score of seventy-two.

PUNJAB-PROBLEM

NEED OF CANDOUR

DR. KITCHLEW INTERVIEWED

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" Dr. Kitchlew said that he was fully aware that he had displeased a certain section of opinion in the Congress Camp by permitting himself to speak without the diplomatic reserve which contrary to Mahatma Gandhi's teachings had become the most valued claim of those who advocated Hindu-Muslim Unity with commendable zeal but without eschewing false pretences He had deliberately adopted the directness of the conscientious surgeon who might decide to cure the patient at the cost of a limb if necessary. He had, instead of covering the festering sore with soothing balm which would palliate but not eradicate the septic focus laid large—a painful sight. This he said bespoke contrary to the self-complacent or propagandist assumptions of some parties interested in enhancing the prestige of certain monopolists in a well-known school of thought his passionate love of the country's cause and his impatient desire to achieve lasting results as regards the speedy attainment of Hindu-Muslim Unity. He assured the representative that his life was dedicated to the cause of the country of his birth and consequently to the speediest attainment of unity. However, this could not be done by glossing over but by fully exposing the shortcomings of our political life. It was said that he had attacked some of the most respected of Hindu patriots. But while he professed the profoundest admiration for all those whose burning patriotism entitled them to his unstinted respect, he in all humility claimed the right to differ from the highest in the land and he also felt bound whenever necessary to state these points of difference with brutal frankness. Nor was he alone in his views as regards the incidents and policies which he had examined in his Presidential address and regarding which the expression of his opinion had been made the occasion of unnecessary umbrage.

He reckoned himself next to none in his love of India and her peoples whatever their religion, nor should anybody be doing him the barest justice if it was assumed that he had in the slightest degree undergone any change since the day he walked in chains in the days of Martial Law for the cause of the country. He had after the maturest consideration come to regard the situation in the Punjab and its causes as the problem of the moment, and had focussed the attention of the country on the component factors of that question by giving it marked prominence in his address. His object was merely to draw the attention of the country to what he regarded as the sepsis of our body politic. Nothing was further from his thoughts than to give offence to any one, but when stating facts he despised smooth and hypocritical periphrases he had nothing but admiration and respect for the personalities who figured in his address, but in so far as policies and personalities were identified and therefore interchangeable terms he felt bound to criticise so much of them as, in his opinion, did not seem to contribute to the common end. But he assured our representative that with all that was being said as regards his "brutal candidness" he would loyally and wholeheartedly co-operate with those who did not feel pleased with his frank and direct criticism. He said, "All of us have our weaknesses but candour and not hypocrisy can cure us, and make us worthy of the sacred work to which in all humility we have dedicated ourselves. If I have any weaknesses and faults, and I know I have as many as many others have, if more, let my friends or whoever else may think it worth his while point them out and I shall have nothing but gratitude for such corrective attempts. Similarly I expect others, however, highly placed they may be to be patient with criticism and tolerant of what may otherwise appear to be unpalatable."

WILL SWARAJISTS BECOME MINISTERS?

MAY, JUST TO KILL DYARCHY ENTIRELY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 31.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva, a member of the All-India Congress Committee and Provincial Secretary of the Sind Swarajya Party, stated in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press that as a result of the resolution on the question of the franchise passed at the Belgaum Congress, the Swarajya Party would very shortly consider whether it would be advisable in the interests of the country to accept the office of Ministers. A meeting of the Central Provinces Swarajya Party was announced at which the question would be seriously considered and Mr. Sidhva considered that if the view that member of the Party should agree to become Ministers was accepted by the Party it would be further proved to the world at large that the Reforms and Dyarchy were nothing but an hindrance to the progress of the country and thus the bureaucracy would be forced to accede to the demands of the people. Thus the pact he added while leaving the responsibility of breaking the Councils entirely and solely on the shoulders of the Swarajya party, puts the responsibility of boycotting foreign cloth by spinning yarn on the combined efforts of the No-Changers and the Swarajists. Let us now wait and see he concluded which of the two parties in the Congress, marches ahead in bringing the goal nearer.

"BENGAL MUSLIM DEPUTATION"

VICEROY GRATIFIED

LOYALISTS TO THE FORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The following is the text of the Viceroy's speech in reply to the address presented by the Muslim deputation at Calcutta to-day:

Gentlemen,—I thank you for your address and your good wishes. The great responsibilities laid upon me as Governor-General for the Government of India and the welfare of her people make it incumbent upon me to keep in close touch with the feelings and aspirations of all the communities in India and when I visit the presidencies and provinces I am always glad to meet the leading members of the various communities and hear their views. I have as you have no doubt observed recently come from Bombay where I received addresses from various communities including an address from the Mahomedans of the Western Presidency. In the present case the community which you represent holds a prominent position in Bengal and occupies an important place in the annals of the Presidency. It is therefore all the more desirable that I should be in possession of their views and understand their hopes and aspirations. For these reasons I appreciate the opportunity I have had of meeting you to-day and have listened with interest to the frank expression of the sentiments and aims entertained by your community. I have never omitted to take into account that while the interests of Indian Muslims are primarily and vitally bound up in the progress, prosperity and welfare of India as a whole and of the Indian provinces and states, yet on religious grounds their sentiments may be genuinely affected by events in Muslim countries outside India, for example, questions relating to the Holy Places.

REASONABLE ASPIRATIONS.

It was for this reason that I kept in close touch with the reasonable aspirations of Indian Muslims upon the question of the conditions of peace with Turkey and took every opportunity of acquainting His Majesty's Government with the feelings of Mahomedans in India upon the question. I thank you for your generous appreciation of my efforts in this behalf and I share in your gratification that those difficult negotiations were brought by His Majesty's Government to a solution alike pleasing to Muslim sentiment in India and in accordance with those relations of friendship with Turkey and Islam which had so long been a traditional feature of the policy of Great Britain.

You have referred in your address to a question particularly affecting your community in Bengal and have urged that in dealing with the report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, my Government should take steps to secure for your community a representation in the Bengal Legislative Council proportionate to the ratio of the Muslim population of the Presidency. As regards the general aspect of the case perfection cannot of course, be claimed for the present electoral structure. But let me remind you that it was devised to suit the needs of the various provinces after a very careful examination and consideration of their requirements in the light of the then existing political and educational development of the people of India. I have explained on several occasions in replying to addresses from the Muslim community that the greatest care was taken at the time to protect the interests of this important community, and that similar solicitude for their legitimate claims will mark any reconstruction of the electoral edifice. The report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee is now in the hands of my Government. This important document is being carefully examined by my Government. It is no possible for me to foretell what views my Government may adopt on the recommendations made because the report has not yet been considered. You will recollect that the terms of reference to the committee precisely defined the scope of its activities. The primary duty of the Committee was to enquire in to the difficulties arising from or inherent in the working of the Government of India Act and the rules thereunder in regard to the Central Government and the Governments of the Provinces. These instructions did not exclude investigations into defects found to exist in the working of the electoral system and those matters with other questions will come up before my Government for consideration when the report of the Committee is finally examined. I note and you have no doubt observed from the press reports that in the evidence given before the Committee many witnesses referred to questions of communal representation in the Provincial Councils and while the system was criticised on general and special grounds by many of the witnesses, others were equally emphatic in their condemnation of any attempt to tamper with the arrangements for communal representation now existing in the electoral system. It is apparent from the statements that constitutional, theoretical and practical objections to the system do exist in some quarters. There is also at the moment deep-rooted prejudice in other quarters to a change in the system and you will have observed that according to the representations made this feeling is alleged to be so strong as to make any change in the system under the present conditions impracticable. I cannot say more till the report has been considered but will not omit to bring the views you have placed before me to-day and stated in such clear terms to the notice of my Government. I greatly value the expressions of your loyalty to the person and throne of His Majesty the King-Emperor and of your determination to support His Majesty's Government. I am confident that firm reliance may be placed on the strength of these feelings in the hearts of the great mass of the Mahomedan population of India.

CREDITABLE SENTIMENTS.

You have stated in the clearest terms the trust which your community reposes in the declaration of the British Parliament and the intentions of the British people regarding the constitutional progress of India. These sentiments do you credit. Trust begets trust and it is in the spirit of such trust that the British Government and my Government with the co-operation of all friends of progress in India hope to lead India forward to those great destinies which await her. You have rightly turned your back on these counsels of violence which seek to lead the feet of India from the broad road to her objective and to cause her to stray by perilous bye-ways to an unknown destination. I have noted with gratification the unqualified support which your community desires to give to all measures directed towards the maintenance of law and order my Government and the Government of Bengal welcome your assurances of cordial co-operation in dispelling the atmosphere of violence and terrorism in Bengal which is inimical to all hope of progress in the Presidency and to the welfare and prosperity of the people. As Governor-General I receive many protestations of loyalty. These are not difficult to make but they are not invariably supplemented by action. In the case of your community however your assurances have been accompanied by action and you have courageously and steadfastly resisted all attempts to involve you in the toils of conspiracies for violent crime. I have not failed to note that in the arrests recently made under the provisions of Regulation III or under the Ordinance no member of your community has been involved. I cannot too highly commend the good sense and wisdom which has guided your community in these difficult times.

NO CLASS PREFERENCE.

As regards the appointment of Mahomedans to the Services as you are aware my Government have accepted the principle that no class or community should preponderate in the public service if qualified men are otherwise available and my Government have been acting upon this unexceptionable proposition in the past. The recommendations of the Lee Commission as regards Indianisation and for the constitution of a Public Service Commission and other factors have made it necessary to examine this question of the representation of communities in the services and in clerical posts under the Government of India more closely and this question is now under the consideration of my Government. You may be assured that I shall carefully bear in mind the representations you have made upon the subject.

As regards the Services in Bengal I understand that Lord Lytton has given very careful consideration to the employment of Mahomedans in the Government services and that with the help of his Muslim advisers he has been at pains to examine the best methods of selecting competent and capable Mahomedans for appointments and of checking periodically the progress made in their recruitment. It is the recognised policy of his Government to give at least a third of the new clerical and ministerial appointments to Mahomedans until 33 per cent of the posts in each office are held by members of this community. I am further informed that the position is regularly checked and that statistics are now being reviewed in order to consider whether there is a case for further steps. In most of the higher appointments recruitment by the system of competitive examination has been introduced but even under this system I understand that special provision has been made to secure that the proportion of appointments to be filled by Mahomedans shall in no case be less than one third. I consider that you have every reason to be satisfied with the care and attention which have been devoted to the subject.

I am glad to note the importance you attach to the educational advancement of your community. I know that Lord Lytton and his Government have given and will continue to give you assistance in furthering your desires for the educational progress of your community. Attention to this aspect of development is bound to improve and strengthen the position of your community in the Presidency and in India generally, but this alone will not suffice. Let me counsel you to sink personal rivalries and prejudices for the progress not only of your community but in the wider interests of India as a whole. I look forward to the day when your leading men united among themselves and acting in harmony with each other and with all those members of other communities who have the welfare of India and her people at heart will work together for the greater good of India as a whole.

Although it may not be strictly germane to the subject matter of your address today I cannot refrain from referring to the deep concern of myself and my Government at the various manifestations in different parts of the country of bitter hostility between the Muslim and Hindu communities. I cannot let this opportunity pass of meeting leaders of the Mahomedans in Bengal without expressing the earnest hope that the Mahomedans of Bengal may strive their utmost to foster friendly relations between the communities not only in Bengal but throughout India and especially to prevent the recurrence of disturbances which produce painful impressions and must result increased bitterness. I am fully aware of the difficulties of the situation, but I feel sure that the views I have just expressed are shared by you and that so far as may be within your power you will see every effort to make them effective. I am glad to have had this opportunity of meeting the members of your community to-day and wish your community all prosperity.

MR. OSWALD E. MOSLEY.

ARRIVES IN MADRAS ON MONDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 31.

Mr. Oswald E. Mosley, prominent Labour member of late Parliament and son-in-law of Marquess Curzon, will arrive in Madras on Monday morning from England with the Hon. Lady Cynthia Mosley to study political conditions in India. They have now arrived in Ceylon.

MUSLIM POLITICAL DEMANDS.

(Continued from previous page.)

Tanganyka in East Africa and calls upon the Government of India to take necessary steps without any further delay to represent their grievances at the next meeting of the League of Nations for redress."

Mr. Husseinbhai Laljee delivered a telling speech in introducing the motion. Mr. Ayubkhan of Karachi seconded.

Mr. Mahomed Nazeer of Ahmedabad supported the resolution.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in further supporting the resolution said that the Muslim League's platform was the cradle of her political life in India. She therefore spoke from the League's platform as a matter of right. Referring to the grievances of Indians in Africa, she said the only solution was Swaraj for India. She had travelled in all the possible parts of East and South Africa by train, car and even by foot, and had approached Gujarati speaking Indians with the message of India that their brethren in India counting millions were behind them in their struggle. She regretted that Indians at home were indulging internecine quarrel between community and community caste and caste while Indians in Africa were under tyranny and oppression. If Indians wished that the Kenya White Paper should be destroyed and the South African Ordinance should be withdrawn they should first solve their own problem at home. While she was in South Africa, General Smuts asked her as to why she had come there when there was no equity and unity in India. She therefore appealed to the people of India to reconcile themselves and be united to solve the problems not only of India but also overseas affecting their countrymen. (Applause).

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi who spoke next was warmly received by the audience. He said: Mrs. Naidu has come from Africa and she has told you all about it. Whatever I was to say I said in the Congress. I do not know whether by asking the Government we can get help. I think as long as we have no strength we will have to bear whatever is going on in Kenya. There was a time when Satyagraha was going on in South Africa and the Government was also saying that the Indians had become disloyal. At the same time Lord Hardinge made a pronouncement in Madras and that did considerable good to Indians. The reason of this was that the people in S. Africa were offering Satyagraha. If you want to help them then you should first help yourselves.

I have painfully heard that Indians in E. Africa have decided to go in Councils and have left the outside work. I do know whether it is right or wrong for I cannot form a judgment from so long a distance.

The time for us now is to gather our strength and then Lord Reading, you will see, following the same course as Lord Hardinge. Hindu-Muslim Unity is very necessary and at th esame time to wear khaddar is also essential, but I do not know whether I should tell it here or not. I wish that all Government appointments should go to Mussalmans, Parsis and Christians because they are small in number, if there remains any they should be filled by Hindus.

I have come to know about the khadi work in Bengal from a co-worker (Satish Babu) Mr. Roy. There the work is chiefly carried on by Muslim women. They earn their living by charkha. So if you want to benefit them wear khadi. If you want to help Egypt and as I also have told Maulana Mahomed Ali it is the only course to get Swaraj first." Then and only then you can help in real sense Turkey, Egypt and Arabia. If Hindus and Muslims are united, not by paper pacts and resolutions but by heart then and then only you can protect Islam in India and abroad and you please do these for one year and see the results yourselves. (Cheers).

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Mahomed Yakub then moved:—

"That the All-India Muslim League condemns and deplores the assassination of Sir Lee Stack but it is strongly of opinion that the reprisals exacted by the British Government are unwarranted inasmuch as the important terms of the ultimatum and the action taken thereafter are unconnected with the crime and the League strongly feels that the action of the British Government is aimed at crushing the independence of Egypt and therefore strongly condemns it and expresses its sympathy with the people of Egypt in their struggle for freedom."

Mr. Mahomd Yakub regretted that owing to the murder of Sir Lee Stack, Zaglul Pasha had to resign.

The British Government had discarded the teaching of Jesus Christ of forgiveness and had visited the Egyptians with vengence.

Dr. Kitchlew seconded.

Maulana Mahomed Ali in supporting said so long as Indians were under foreign rule they would not be able to help their Egyptian brethren.

The proposition was carried.

BENGAL REPRESSION CONDEMNED.

Mr. M. C. Chagla moved:—

"The All-India Muslim League is firmly of opinion that anarchical organisation can never secure Swaraj to the people of India, and while disapproving and condemning most emphatically such organisation if any, the All-India Muslim League views with the strongest disapproval, the action of the Governor-General in promulgating the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance of 1924, as such extraordinary measure, being direct invasion upon individual liberty, should not have been enacted without the sanction of the Legislature and as it easily lends itself, in the hands of the Executive, to grave abuses resulting in implicating innocent persons and in interfering with constitutional political activity, as past experience of similar measures has repeatedly demonstrated. The League therefore urges the immediate withdrawal of the Ordinance and the trial, if necessary, in accordance with the ordinary law, of the persons detained under it, and the League further urges that Regulation III of 1818 which gives the Government powers of arresting and confining persons suspected of public crimes, without warrant, without trial, and without statement of reasons for such arrest and confinement, should be forthwith withdrawn, and it records its conviction that the present political situation in India is due to the denial of the just rights of the people, long overdue and that the speedy establishment of Swaraj is the only effective remedy therefor."

Mr. Chagla said the Bengal Ordinance was an offence against the self-respect of every individual citizen of India. The reasons adduced by the Government for promulgating this extraordinary legislation were extremely flimsy and unconvincing. The rights and liberties of the people were of fundamental character. The right of judicial trial was the most important that developed first in society.

If there was revolutionary tendency in Bengal he submitted the ordinary law was sufficient to deal with it. He did not think there was any country in England where revolutionary crimes did not exist. Even in England to-day he said, there were some sections who believed in republican, revolutionary and anarchical doctrines but the British Government did not contemplate introducing legislation to arrest people belonging to these societies. If, Mr. Baldwin, however proposed to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act it would only startle the people of England. Such emergency law, he averred, could only be introduced when the country was in a state of war. As there was no state of war, he thought to promulgate such an ordinance was unjustifiable and unwarranted. Even granting, however that there was a need of such a resolution he submitted that the Government should have convened a secret session of the Legislative Assembly as was done during the war time in England when secret sessions of Parliament were held and true state of things placed before them. The Government did not take the sanction of the legislature which showed that they had no case. One result of the promulgation of this Ordinance was that the constitution of 1919 had been exposed. No self-respecting people would respect a constitution which made it possible for the Government to take high handed steps to deprive the liberty of the people. It had, however, forged one more link to unite the people in closer tie than they were before for if the tragedy of Jallianwalla Bagh linked the Hindus and Mahomedans together, the Bengal Ordinance, he hoped would cement that link the more.

Aga Mohammad Safdar seconded the resolution and said the Bengal ordinance was intolerable. After 150 years of British rule the Government had enacted a law which empowered a police officer from the rank of Police Inspector upward to arrest a man and send him to jail without a trial.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan of Madras supported it and said there was no justification whatsoever for the promulgation of an ordinance in Bengal. There was no state of war that demanded it. He thought it was more due to the increasing power of the Swaraj party in Bengal than any revolutionary movement. Mr. C. R. Das had already replied to the arguments both of Lord Reading and Lord Lytton that it was most unjustifiable and illegal. It was a challenge not only to Bengal but to the whole country and he urged the people of India to reply to it by solid Hindu-Muslim unity.

UNITY AMONG MUSLIMS.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Maulana Shaukat Ali then moved,

That the All-India Muslim League is of opinion that the circumstances of the times imperatively demand that the various Muslim associations of India representing different shades of political thought and different parts of the country, should co-operate together to the greatest possible extent and a united and sound practical activity should be developed to supply the needs of the Muslim community, and that for this purpose it is desirable that the representatives of the various associations should meet in a conference at an early date at Delhi or at some other central place, and that the Secretary of the League should invite the associations and announce a proper time and place for the Conference after previous consultation with them.

Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan seconded.

MR. JINNAH NOT A SECTARIAN.

Mr. Jinnah in supporting the motion said they had heard various speakers throughout the day pointing out innumerable grievances. They had heard nothing else but grievances, description of miserable condition, slavery and foreign domination, etc. He (speaker) had realized this for a long time past and he thought the best way was to make a supreme effort to organise the Mohmedans throughout India. It was said in some quarters that he (speaker) was a sectarian. He assured his critics that he was a pure nationalist. It was reported in some newspapers that he (speaker) had stated about Indian National Congress that it was a purely Hindu organization. That statement he submitted was fabrication and falsehood. What he said was that Mahomedans were not sufficiently represented on the Congress platform He, therefore, wanted to organise Mohamedans in India to deliver goods and join hands with their Hindu brethren. He welcomed every shade of Mohamedan opinion on that platform. The Secretary he said would call a conference of the Muslims to formulate a programme of their activities which would be placed ultimately before the League.

The proposition was carried.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah then moved:—

That the All-India Muslim League appoints a committee of the following gentlemen to formulate the Muslim demand regarding the representation of the Muslim Community in the Legislatures of the country and in other elective bodies and their due and proper share in the public services, with power to them to confer with the other political organisations and report to the Muslim League:—

(1) Syed Raza Ali of Allahabad, (2) Sahebzada Aftab Ahmad Khan of Aligarh, (3) M. Abdul Majid Khwaja of Aligarh (4) Hakim Ajmal Khan of Delhi, (5) Dr. Ansari of Delhi, (6) Raja Ahmed Ali Khan Alvi of Salimpur (Oudh), (7) Syed Alay Nabi of Agra, (8) Moulvi Mohammad Yakub of Moradabad, (9) Sir Mahomed Shafi of Lahore, (10) Hon'ble Mian Fazli Husain of Lahore, (11) Shekh Abdul Qadir, of Lahore, (12) Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu of Amritsar (13) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan of Lahore, (14) Malik Barkat Ali of Lahore, (15) Peer Tajuddin of Lahore, (16) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad of Calcutta, (17) Hon. Moulvi Abdul Karim of Ranchi (18) Mohammad Akram Khan of Calcutta (19) Dr. Abdulla Suhervardy of Calcutta, (20) Khan Bahadur Nawab Sarfraz Husain Khan of Patna (21) Dr. Mahmud of Patna (22) Seth Yakub Hasan of Madras (23) Moulvi Syed Murtaza of Madras, (24) Mr. M. A. Jannah of Bombay (25 Mr. Omar Subhani of Bombay (26) Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan of Bombay: (27) M. Noor Ahmed (28) M. Mahomed Nazeer of Gujrat (29) Syed Abdur Raoof Saheb of Berar (30) Moulvi Abdul Hamid of Assam (31) Mr. Abdul Aziz of N. W. F. P. (32) Maulana Mohammad Ali of Rampur and (33) Syed Zahur Ahmad Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Jinnah said there was an acute controversy with regard to the Muslim representation in the legislature, municipal councils and local boards for a long time past. There were historical dissensions and social antagonism between the Hindu and Mohamedan communities. The most idealistic views are that there should be no separate communal representation but only the best and fittest men should be in the service of the country. There were many Hindus and Mohamedans who fervently desired and held that view. But he did not think that a few hundred Hindu or Mohamedan nationalists would solve that problem. In India there were 70 million Mohamedans and 25 million Hindus. As one swallow did not make a summer so a few Nationalists did not make a political summer. They had to formulate a scheme and grapple the question firmly to bring about unity. When they achieved that unity then only could they say with pride that they were citizens of India which no power on earth could assail. The talk of unity was going on for the last three or four years but the state of affairs were going from bad to worse. They had therefore to set about in the right direction and thoroughly organise both the Hindus and Mahomedans. He had not come across any Mahomedans who were not as anxious to work for the welfare and prosperity of India as were their Hindu brethren. At the same time, he did not think that there were Hindus who would deny justice and fairplay to their Mahomedan brethren. All that was required was to sit together and bring about settlement which was honourable to both. The Committee proposed would be like an executive of one nation dealing with the executive of another nation and find out a basis of settlement. He warned his hearers against the mischief-makers who had some selfish interests to serve. They sometimes said that Mahomedan interests were outside India, that they had the kingdoms of Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan and they were looking to Islam as a big world power. He did not think people were so foolish as to take this statement seriously. They were also told that Hindus were in majority and they would out-vote the Mahomedans in the ballot box. He (speaker) did not think that it was possible to rule 70 millions of Mahomedans by the ballot box. He urged the Mahomedans of India to take a fair and practical view and he trusted the proposed Committee would be able to do some useful work.

Mr. Barkat Ali seconded.

Maulana Mahomed Ali suggested that the Committee should be empowered to add more members as they deemed fit.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah accepted the suggestion and the resolution was passed unanimously.

KOHAT TRAGEDY.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan then moved and Malik Barkat Ali seconded:—

That All-India Muslim League deplores very deeply the Kohat tragedy and the great loss of life and property there, but it feels to be its duty to place on record that the sufferings of the Hindus of Kohat are not unprovoked but that on the contrary the facts brought to light make it clear that gross provocation was offered to the religious sentiments of the Mussulmans and the Hindus were the first to resort to violence; and further that though their sufferings were very great and they are deserving of the sympathy of all Mussulmans it was not they alone that suffered. The Muslim League is not at present in a position to form a judgment as regards the details of the allegations published by the Government or by the members of the two communities concerned and asks the country also to suspend its judgment until a committee on which Mussalmans as well as Hindus are adequately represented has inquired into the whole affair and has reported its findings. The League earnestly recommends to the Mussalmans of Kohat to invite the Hindu residents of Kohat to return to Kohat and to settle their differences with the Mussalmans of the place honourably and amicably and the League trusts that while the Hindus will in future avoid provoking the Mussalmans the latter will refrain from resorting to violence and would refer all disputes to the arbitration of the trusted leaders of the two communities. The League condemns the failure of the authorities to take proper steps to prevent the Kohat tragedy and to protect the lives and property of the Hindu and Muslim citizens of Kohat.

The above was intended to be moved by Maulana Mahomed Ali as an amendment but Maulana Zafar Ali moved it as a resolution.

To this Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed moved the following amendment:—

"That the All-India Muslim League deplores the Kohat tragedy and sympathises with the sufferers both Hindus and Mussalmans, and while placing on record its firm conviction that the Hindus started the riots in the first instance, appeals to both communities to forget the past and resume their old peaceful relations. The League hopes that the Mussalmans of Kohat being the predominant elements in the population of the town will receive their Hindu neighbours with open arms."

Mr. M. A. Jinnah supported the amendment.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Mahomed Ali supported Maulana Zafar Ali's amendment.

On votes being taken the amendment was negatived and the original resolution was passed.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF SWADESHI.

The following three resolutions were put to votes from the chair and passed unanimously.

"That the All-India Muslim League fully sympathises with the principles of the programme of Tanzeem and appeals to Mussalmans all over the country to organize the Community and make it effective and successful."

"That the All-India Muslim League strongly recommends the Mussalmans of India to take all necessary steps to revive the cotton industry of hand-pinning and hand weavig."

"That the All-India Muslim League hereby recommends that every member of the League should encourage the use of Swadeshi cloth to the entire exclusion of foreign cloth as far as possible."

The president was then garlanded by the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Jinnah was garlanded by Maulana Mahomed Ali who embraced him lustily.

The president then thanked the assemblage for their cooperation in bringing about the proceedings of the League to a successful end. He thanked Almighty God that the League had survived the vicissitudes of the last ten years and regretted that apart from the Hindu-Muslim differences, there was certain amount of distrust even among the Mahomedans. Fortunately the difference that prevailed for some years past between certain sections of the Muslim community had been bridged over by this session of the League. He appealed to all schools of thought to be united for the sake of the community and the country and urged the Muslims to organize themselves thoroughly to meet their Hindu brethren on equal footing. He urged all Mahomedans, who said the Muslim creed, no matter whether they be Swarajists, or Non-co-operators, or nationalists, or liberals to meet on the common platform of the Muslim League. He also thanked Mrs. Sarojini Naidu for her presence on the platform for so many hours till late at night.

The session was then dissolved and many members prayed to Almighty God for His blessings before they departed home.

SIR SEFTON BRANCKER ARRIVES

INDO-EUROPEAN AIR-ROUTE

AN ADVENTUROUS FLIGHT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 31.

Interviewed on his arrival at Karachi yesterday by a representative of the Associated Press regarding his journey from England to India Mr. R. Alan J. Cobham who is Major General Sir William Sefton Brancker's Air-Pilot, gave a graphich description of the journey by aeroplane. He emphasised the fact that it was a business venture and not a record-making "stunt". Two airships were now being built in England. The proposed rout was via Egypt where a mooring mast was being erected at Ismailia near Port Said. In the Middle East it was proposed to start an aeroplane route between Ramle near Jerusalem and Baghdad and Basra which would bring Baghdad within three days journey of England. This might be started very soon as it would shorten the journey from England to India, passengers going from Port Said by train to Ramle and thence by aeroplane to Basra and from there onwards by fast boat to Karachi and Bombay. Later on the aeroplane route will be extended along the Persian Gulf to Karachi and it will eventually be possible to travel from England to India solely by aeroplane in stages.

Speaking of the actual flight Mr. Cobham said Sir William chose December as the month in which (excepting India) the worst possible flying conditions would be experienced over the major portion of the journey and thus he would be able to make reserved and sound report. The aeroplane used on the flight was a De Havilland 50 with a 230 H.P. Siddley Puma engine a small commercial aeroplane with a cabin for four passengers. It was the lowest horse-power aeroplane in which it was possible to fly to India. It carried over half a ton of baggage and stores. They encountered very bad weather in Poland, Rumania and the Carpethian mountains and they spent one night on the mountains owing to fog. Sir Sefton Brancker was the guest of the Turkish Government and stayed at Angora for over a week. From Alexandria to Bagdad conditions were perfect for flying. Torrential rain was encountered along the Persian Gulf and sunshine was met for the first time on the journey when Karachi was reached. The flight will be continued to Delhi and Calcutta and then by much the same route back to England. A party of airship experts are arriving by S. S. "Narkunda" from England this week for a Conference which will decide a permanent base for airships in India after inspecting the proposed sites at Bombay and Karachi in consultation with Sir Sefton Brancker.

Practically the whole personnel of the Royal Air Force Depot turned out to meet Sir William Sefton Brancker yesterday who landed at Karachi at eight minutes past three.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press Sir Seton Brancker said his primary desire when he commenced the flight was to get to India as quickly as possible. He had, however, accomplished much propaganda work on the journey on behalf of the British Government and the Imperial Airways Limited including examination of the proposed aeroplane service between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf.

Asked as to when the London-India Airship service was likely to commence Sir Sefton Brancker said not before the end of 1924 through trial flights would begin in the Autumn of 1925 and two airships were now in course of construction for the purpose.

Sir Sefton leaves Karachi by boat for Bombay to-morrow evening to meet the party of airship experts coming from England by S. S. "Narkunda".

NEW YEAR HONOURS

TWO BOMBAY KNIGHTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Military Division):—

BRITISH SERVICE C. B.

Maj. General S. F. St. D' Green C. B. E., M. D. K. H. P. (late R. A. M. C.) Deputy Director of Medical services, Western Command.

Col. Commandant G. G. Loch C. M. G. C. B. E., D. S. O., Commanding 1st Indian Infantry Brigade.

Col. C. L. Porter C. M. G., D. S. O., Chief Instructor and Asst. Commandant, Senior officers School, Belgaum.

INDIAN SERVICES K. C. B.

Lieut. General Sir Andrew Skeen K. C. M. E., C. B., C. M. G., Chief of the General Staff;

Lieut. General T. E. Scott C. B., C. I. E., D. S. O., General Officer Commanding and Political Resident Aden.

INDIAN SERVICES C. B.

Maj. General C. A. C. Godwin C. M. G., D. S. O.

Maj. General Cavalry, Army Head Quarters;

Maj. General H. J. K. Bamfield D. S. O., K. H. P., I. M. S., Deputy Director of Medical Services, Eastern Command;

Col. Commandant G. R. Cassels D. S. O., Commanding 20th Indian Infantry Brigade.

Col. Commandant D. I. Shuttleworth C. B. E., D. S. O., Commanding Jullundur Brigade Area.

KNIGHTHOODS.

Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-I-Hussain Minister, Punjab; Hon. Mr. W.J. Keith C.S. Member, Executive Council Burma; Hon. Mr. E.A. Cotton, President, Bengal Legislative Council; Hon. Mr. Justice C.G. Spencer, Puisne Judge of High Court, Madras; Hon. Mr. Justice G.C. Rankin, Puisne Judge of High Court, Calcutta; Hon. Major-General B.C. Macwatt, Director General Indian Medical Service; Mr. G.F. Clarke I.C.S. Director-General Posts and Telegraphs; Dr. H.S. Gour, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University; Lieutenant Colonel C. Kaye I.A. Director Intelligence Bureau; Mr. F. St. John, Gibbie, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India; Mr. S. A.S. Sitwell, Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India; Rao Bahadur B. V. Subnis, Dewan Kolhapur State; Mr. W. C. Currie, Messrs. Mackinnon Macenzie and Company, Calcutta; Mr. A.M. Macdougall, Sheriff of Madras; Mr. S.G.G. Bosen, Government Solicitor, Bombay; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Pajiibhoy, Merchant, Bombay and Mr. W. Foster, Historiographer, India Office, London.

TO BE G. C. S. I.

Viscount Lee of Fareham.

TO BE K. C. S. I.

H.H. Sir Bhagvat Singhji, Raja Rana Kathiawar Agency, Bombay and Sir T. J. Nicholas C. S. (retired) Madras.

TO BE C. S. I.

Hon. Mr. D.E. Chadwick C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department; Mr. N.E. Cuendman, C.S. Board of Revenue, Madras; Mr. F.G. Pratt, C.S. Commissioner, Northern Division, Bombay Presidency; Mr. N. Oakden C.S. Commissioner, United Provinces and M. F.J.H. Hammond C.S. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

TO BE K. C. I. E.

Hon. Mr. A.C. Chatterjee C.S. Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Hon. Mr. R.E. Holland C.S., Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Hon. Sir M.B. Dadabhoy, Member Council of State and Mr. G. Rainy, C.S. President Tariff Board.

TO BE C.I.

Mr. G.H. Rudkin C.S., lately Revenue Member, State Council, Bikaner, Thakur Manga Singh of Pokaran, Member of Council, Jodhpur State, Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, Deputy-President, Madras Legislative Council, Mr. A.P.L. Tottenham, C.S. Senior Member, Central Board of Revenue; Mr. A.A.L. Parsons, C.S. Financial Commissioner, Railway Board; Mr. F.C. Turner C.S., Commissioner, Berar Division, Central Provinces; Mr. L.A.L. Swan, I.C.S. Secretary to the Government of Bengal Mr. H.G. Billson, Chief Conservator of Forests, United Provinces; Colonel O.H. Tonsley I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Assam; Mr. N.G. Punnet C.S. Chairman, Improvement Trust, Bombay; Mr. T.G. Rutherford C.S., District Magistrate, Madras; Major O.D. Ogilvie I.A. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department; Lieutenant Colonel E. C. G. Maddock I. M. S., Late Civil Surgeon Poona; Mr. F. Anderson P. W. D. Irrigation Branch, United Provinces; Mr. C. Cunningham C. S. Political Department, N. W. F. Provinces; Major C. K. Daly, Political Agent, Bahrein, Persian Gulf; Lieutenant Colonel J. C. B. Vaughan, M. S. (retired) Radium Institute, Ranchi; Mr. F. C. Crawford, Deputy Director General of Police H. E. H. Nizam's Government, Mr. H. Calvert C. S. Registrar Co-operative Societies, Punjab; Mr. C. Mc. Deputy Commissioner, Prome, Burma; Lieutenant Colonel the Reverend W. T. Wright Lawrence, Royal Military School, Bhora Gali, Punjab; Rai Bahadur Gyanendra Chandra Ghose, Zamindar, Bengal; Rai Bahadur Sukhamaya Chaudhuri, Zamindar, Sylhet, Assam; Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Deputy President, Legislative Assembly; Mr. W. L. Travers Baradigin, Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Jawahir Singh of Mustafabad, Jagirdar, Ambala District; Lieutenant (local Captain) Hisam-Ud-Din Bahadur I. A. Honorary A. D. C. to H. E. Commander-in-Chief and Khan Bahadur Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto, President, District Local Board, Larkana, Sind;

KING'S POLICE MADALS.

Madras:—1. Karumathil Krishna Panikkar, Subadar, Malabar Special Police; 2. Vaithyanathier Natesa Ayyar, Inspector, Madras Police; 3. Abdur Gafur Jemadar, East Coast Special Police; 4. Robert Hume, Assistant Superintendent of Police; 5. Edakkudi Venkatachala Ayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar, Officiating Inspector, Madras Police; 6. Rao Sahib Kanthadai Rangaswami Ayyangar, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(Bombay):—7. Shanbux Constable, Bombay Police; 8. Ganpat Vishram Tawde, Constable Bombay City Police; 9. Murid Wali Mahomed Khoso, head constable, Bombay Police; 10. Sayed Sardar Ali, sub-Inspector, Hyderabad State Police; 11. Charles William Condon, Inspector Bombay Police; 12. Ami. Rahim, sub-Inspector, Bombay Police; 13. Vaikunthrai Vithalrai Kikani, sub-inspector, Baroda State Police; 14. Herbert Gordon Lane, Superintendent Agency Police Kathiawar; 15. Hari Narayan Pimple, temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(Bengal):—16. Syed-ud-Din Ahmad, sub-Inspector, Bengal Police, 17. Satish Chandra Chakravatti, officiating sub-Inspector, Calcutta Police; 18. Sheikh Abdul Karim, constable, Calcutta Police; 19. Muhammad Syed Ali, sub-inspector Bengal Police; 20. Percival Clifford Bamford, Superintendent of Police.

United Provinces):—21. Arthur Durham Ashdown, Officiating Inspector General of Police; 22. Munir Hussain, head constable, United Provinces Police; 23. Ali Mirza, sub-inspector, United Provinces Police; 24. Narayan Singh, Head Constable, United Provinces Police. 25. Brahma Narayan Awasthi, sub-inspector, United Provinces Police.

(Punjab):—26. Hugh Otway Degale, Superintendent of Police; 27. William Norman Prentice Jenkin, Assistant Superintendent of Police; 28. Agha Ahmad Said, inspector, Punjab Police; 29. Chaudri Mahmud Khan, sub-inspector, Punjab Police.

Bihar and Orissa):—31. Harry Rivett Carnac Guise, M.C. officiating Superintendent of Police; 32. James Edgar Pearman, Assistant Superintendent of Police; 33. Habib Khan Sowar, Bihar and Orissa Military Police; 34. Raj Salam Tewari, constable, Bihar and Orissa Police.

(Burma):—35. Maung Po Saung K.S.M., T.D.M., Deputy Superintendent of Police; 36. Edward B Brown, Deputy Superintendent of Police; 37. Mohamed Khan, Subadar, Burma Military Police.

(Central Provinces):—38. David Alexander Smyth, Superintendent of Police.

(Assam):—39. William Charles Michael Dundas C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police, Assam; 40. Subadar Kainbir Limbu, Assam Rifles; 41. Jemadar Jagatsen Limbu, Assam Rifles; 42. Jemadar Surbir Ale, Assam Rifles.

(North West Frontier Provinces):—43. Said Akbar Khan, Inspector, North West Frontier Provinces Police; 44. Wali Muhammad Khan, sub-inspector, North West Frontier Provinces Police; 45. Yaran Khan, head constable, North West Frontier Provinces Police; 46. Khan Bahadur, officiating sub-inspector, North West Frontier Provinces Police; 47. Gokal Singh, Lance Head Constable, North West Frontier Provinces Police; 48. Ibrahim, Lance Head Constable, North West Frontier Provinces Police; 49. Gul Zaman, Constable, North-West Frontier Provinces Police; 50. Arthur Finch Perrot, Superintendent of Police.

TO BE DEWAN BAHADUR.

Rao Bahadur Royapuram Nallaveeran Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras Presidency; Trichur Ramachandra Ayyar, High Court Vakil, and President of the Vakil Association, Madras; Rai Bahadur Sarada Prasad Sen, Honorary Treasurer, Dacca University, Bengal; Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan; Rai Bahadur Pandit Nandlal.

TO BE SARDAR BAHADUR.

Subadar Major Daga Ram Cachari, Eastern Frontier Rifles, Bengal; Sardar Sahiv Sardar Sant Singh, Deputy Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab; Sardar Sadhu Singh of Kakkar, Punjab; Subadar Major Durjadhan Rai, 5th Battalion, Assam Rifles, Lekra, Assam.

TO BE KHAN BAHADUR.

Cowrji Ardeshir, Merchant, Calicut, Malabar; Jam Kambhu Khan Junejo, Zamindar, Junejar Nawabshah, Bombay Presidency; Gul Muhammad Abdur Rehman, Divisional Superintendent, Agriculture, Sind; Framji Ratanji, Honorary Executive Engineer, Bombay Port Trust; Shaikh Mehboob Aley M. C. Calcutta; Saiyid Muzaffar Ali Khan, Landholder and Honorary Assistant Collector, Jansath Muzaffarnagar, United Provinces; Munshi Maqsud Ali Khan Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Khan Sahib Munshi Siddiq Ahmad, Assistant Secretary, British Indian Association, Oudh Bahraich United Provinces; Mir Masud-uz-zaman M.L.C. Barrister-at-Law, Banda, United Provinces; Saiyid Zahid Ali Sabzposh, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Honorary Magistrate and Zamindar, Gorakhpur, United Provinces; Khan Sahib Mir Fazl Imam, Officiating Deputy Superintendent Police Criminal Investigation Department Punjab; Mir Dost Muhammad Khan Tumandar Mazari Tribe, Dera Ghazi, Khan Punjab; Khan Ahmad Yar Khan Khakwani, Multan, Punjab; Khan Sahib Sayad Nazir Hussain M.B.E. Civil Surgeon, Punjab; Munshi Khurshed Ahmed, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi, Punjab; Mr. Shah Muhammad Yahya, Barrister-at-Law, Mongnyr, Bihar and Orissa; Saiyid Shah Zafar-Ul-Hassan, Zamindar and Honorary Magistrate, Bihar, Patna District, Bihar and Orissa; Khan Sahib Wahid-Ud-Din Haidar, District Sub-Registrar Saran, Bihar and Orissa; Khan Sahib Dhanjishah Nasarwanji Avasia, Extra Assistant Conservator, Forests, Balaghat, Central Provinces; Khan Sahib Dildar Khan, Cantonment of Malddi Dera Ismail Khan, North West Frontier Province; Khan Sahib Wali Muhammad Khan Mardu Khel Bangash of Hangu, Kohat, North-West Frontier Province; Khan Sahib Subadar Abdul Kadir Maulvi Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Senior Sub-Asst. Surgeon in Sub-Medical Charge of His Excellency Governor Bombay's Body Guard; Mr. Sorabji Nusserwanji Mehta Treasurer, Currency Office, Bombay; Khan Sahib Dadadbhoy Adirshaw, Personal Asst. to Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL, FIRST CLASS.

Maharani Parmatt Devi of Sonpur, Behar; Miss M. Schofield, Chief Lady Superintendent, Indian Soldiers' Homes India; Diwan Bahadur C. S. Iyer, Inspector General of Police (retired) Mysore State; Diwan Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar, Provincial Civil Service (retired) Madras; Doctor S. C. Hormusji, Assistant Health Officer, Bombay; Mr. J. R. Baird-Smith, Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Burma; Mr. H. T. Holland, Church Missionary Society, Baluchistan; Doctor Mrs. Stait, American Baptist Mission, Udayagiri, Madras; Miss A. M. Hawker, Lady Missionary at Jaganj, Murshidabad, Bengal; Mr. S. Smith, Ensign Salvation Army, Hajibabad, United Provinces.

BAR TO KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL, SECOND CLASS.

Miss R. M. Phallbus late of Krishnagar Medical Mission, Nadia, Bengal.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL (SECOND CLASS).

Khan Sahib Ismailji Abdul Husain Samarwala, District Local Board, Godhra, Bombay; Captain L. G. Miles, Honorary Magistrate, Dinapore, Bihar; Captain C. R. Valentine, United Steel Company, Shimoga, Mysore; Mr. R. C. J. Samuel, Barrister, Mandalay; Mr. U. San Baw, American Baptist Missionary, Burma; The Reverend Father E. Mederlet, Father Superior Salesian Mission, Tanjore, Madras; Lieutenant P. Foster, Badripar Tea Estate Golaghat, Assam; Mrs. Emily Hutchins, Lady Superintendent, Taylor High School, Poona; Miss H. G. Longhurst, Church of Scotland and Women's Mission, Cossipore, Calcutta; Miss N. B. Fisk, Sanden Soldiers' Home, Quetta; Doctor J. Crozier, Disciples of Christ Mission, Bilaspur, Central Provinces; Mrs. Edith Jervie, Bangalore; Mrs. Rosa Weeh, Kulasekharpatnem, Madras; Sardar Sahib Sardar Gurdit Singh, Registrar Agent to the Governor General's Office, Baluchistan; Mrs. Dora Mitra, Dera Ismail Khan; Miss L. K. Stevens, General Hospital, Rangoon; Mr. K. D. Mugaseth, Medical Practitioner, Calicut; Mr. U. Po Nya, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Monywa, Burma and Mrs. Janabai Rokade Abalyabai, Maternity Home, Bombay.

TO BE RAJA BAHADUR (PERSONAL).

Raja Rukmangad Singh of Katiari, Hardoi District, United Provinces.

TO BE NAWAB (PERSONAL).

Khan Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Jamal Khan Tumandar of Laghari Tribe of Dera Ghazi Khan and Niaz-Ud-Din Khan Zamindar of Khujji, Nagpar.

TO BE RAJA (PERSONAL).

Sri Srinivasa Rajamani Raja Deo, Zamindar of Mandasa, Ganjam District, Madras; Shaikh Imtiaz Rasul Khan, Taluqdar of Malaraiganj, Bara Banki District, United Provinces and Kuar Lakshman Rao Bhonsle of Nagpur.

TO BE MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA.

Tiruvisaiur Venkatasubrahmanya Sastriyar, Principal, Sanskrit College, Madras.

TO BE RAI BAHADUR.

Rai Sahib Nalini Nath Mazumdar, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, Bengal; Babu Badri Das Goenka, M.L.C., banker and merchant, Calcutta, Bengal; Babu Hem Kumar Mallik, Bengal Civil Service (Executive) Bengal; Babu Keshab Chandra Banarji, Zamindar, Purapara, Dacca, Bengal; Babu Mahendra Chandra Sen Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Khulna, Bengal; Rai Sahib Hem Chandra Basu, Dy. Superintendent of Police, Bengal and Supdt. Finger Print Bureau, Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal; Jogeswar Ghosh, Principal Anand Mohan College, Mymensingh, Bengal; Babu Jnanendra Nath Chatarji, Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, Chittagong, Bengal; Hanuman Singh, Deputy Collector (Retired) Landholder Kurri Sudauli Rae Bareli, United Provinces; Pandit Shed Narayan Misra, Honorary Magistrate, Shahjhanpur, United Provinces; Rai Sahib Pandit Trilok Nath Bhargava, Honorary Magistrate and Zamindar, Lucknow, Pandit Kashi Nath Deputy Collector, Spl Manager Court of Wards, United Provinces; Babu Sri Kamalapat Prasad Singh Honorary Magistrate Talukdar Makrahi Fyzabad, United Provinces; Babu Sham Manohar Lal, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Sultanpur, United Provinces; Kunwar Kaushalendra Pratap Sahi, Chairman, District Board, Sultanpur and Spl. Manager Court of Wards United Provinces; Rai Sahib Diwan Khilanda Ram, Public Prosecutor, Punjab; Pandit Daulat Ram Kalia, Barrister at Law, Ferozepur, Punjab, Rai Sahib Lala Sita Ram, Honorary Magistrate, Lahore District, Punjab; Rai Sahib Diwan Gyana Nath Under Secretary to Agent to Governor-General Punjab States, Rai Sahib Lala Radho Ram, Chief Secretary Chamba, Punjab States; Babu Manmatha Nath Son, Dy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Bihar and Orissa; Babu Chandra Kotu Narayan Singh, Member, Legislative Council, Bihar and Orissa; Rao Sahib Rajkishore Tripathi Sundh Dhobkanal State, Orissa, Baby Kali Pada Sarkar, Pleader Hazaribagh, Bihar and Orissa; Jaynath Rao, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Cuttack, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Narayan Prashad, Honorary Secretary, Central Co-operative Bank Limited, Sitamarhi, Zzaffarpur, Bihar and Orissa, Rai Sahib Hakim Singh, Contractor, Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge, Taungyi, Southern Shah States, Burma; Subadar Major Sham Lal Singh, Burma Military Police; Rai Sanib Bakshiram Jagannath, Extra Assistant Commissioner (Retired) Bilaspur, Central Provinces; Siva Prasad Barua, M.L.C., Chairman local board, Jorhat, Assam; Seth Lachhminarayan Ramgopal, Banker, Merchant and mill owner, Secunderabad; Babu Isan Chandra Mukerji, Member of Council, Jaipur State, Rajputana; Rai Sahib Munshi Gopi Nath, Extra Assistant Commissioner (Retired), Ajmer; Mr. Dilsukhari Mansukhari, Nanawati, Secretary, Legislative Department, Bikaner State, Rajputana; Thakur Pear Singh, Lieutenant Colonel in State Forces, Conservator of Forests, Jammu; Rai Sahib Bhagwan Das, Deputy Superintendent of police, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department; Rai Sahib Seth Ram Pershad, Contractor, Lahore Cantonment, Ramprasad Chanda, B. A., F. A. S. B., Superintendent, archaeological section, Indian museum; Rai Sahib Bopin Chandra Bose, Treasurer, Calcutta General Post Offices.

TO BE RAO BAHADUR.

Samuel Vedanakam Nargunam, Deputy Collector, Madras Presidency; Rao Sahib Mukundagiri Kandadai Venkata Acharyar, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras Presidency; Emani Satyanarayana Sarma Garu, Engineer, District Board, Ganjam, Madras Presidency, Tirumanam Annamalai Mudaliyar, Secretary, Madras Progressive Union and Dharmakartha of Sri Kapaleswra Swami Temple, Mylapore Madrasi Rao Sahib Ariyalur Sundra Subhapati Welayudham Pillai, Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras Presidency; Rao Sahib Kanthadi Rangaswamy Ayyangar, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras Presidency; Maduvole Cnengayya Pantulu Garu, Government pleader and public prosecutor, Nellore, Madras Presidency; Manekial Lallubhai, Superintendent of Salt Revenue, Thana, Bombay Presidency; Vishveshvar Venkatesh Kalayanpurkar, Judge (retired) Small Causes Court Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency; Vishvanath Ganesh Mankar, Honorary Cantonment Magistrate, Kirkee, Poona Bombay Presidency; Rao Sahib Sadashiva Bhaskar Limaye, Senior Assistant Secretary to Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Rao Sahib Krishnrao Ragavendra Valvekar, Pleader Hubli, Dharwar Bombay Presidency; Basangowda Lingangowada Patel, President of Dharwar Municipality, Dharwar, Bombay Presidency; Ramprasad Maganlal Mehta, Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Khantha Agency, Bombay Presidency Sattur Vanimamala Chari, Senior reporter and sub-editor, of the "Englishman," Calcutta, Bengal Presidency, Mr. Kamakshi Jagadisan, Examiner, Government Press Accounts, Mr. Nanabhai Narsimha Naik, Head Appariser (retired Bombay Custom House.

TO BE SARDAR SAHIB.

Balwant Singh, Inspector, Bengal Armed Police, Bengal; Chaudhri Chambel Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police; Punjab; Sardar Charat Singh Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sialkot, Punjab; Bhai Basawa Singh B.A., Deputy Collector, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab; Bhai Mohan Singh, Tahsildar, North-West Frontier Provinces; Subedar Hit Singh, Indian Medical Department; Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Baluchistan; Mr. Shiva Singh, Sub-Engineer, Khyber Railway Construction.

TO BE KHAN SAHIB

Kormath Kunhi Rayan, Range Officer, Nilambar, Malabar, Madras Presidency; Mandathu Kunjoo Kachar Pillai, Municipal President Alwaye, Madras States, Shaikh Dadgdubhai Sagaibhai, President of Jejuri Municipality, Poona, Bombay Presidency; Muhammad Khan Unar, Kazi Ahmad, Nawashah District, Bombay Presidency; Khudayar Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police, head quaters, Larkana, Bombay Presidency; Burjor Peston Shah Mana, Senior Superintendent Chief Engineers Office, Lloyd Barrage and canals construction, Sind; Shaikh Hassan Karim, Head quarters Sub-Inspector, Belgaum District, Bombay Presidency; Abdul Qadir Umar Khan, Protector of pilgrims, Karachi; Maulvi Mulla Khoddad Khan, Zamindar, Bandanpukur Nadia, Bengal; Moulvi Alfaz-ud-din Ahmed, Inspector of Schools, Bengal; Moulvi Safar Ali Mukhtear, Noakhali, Bengal Mirza Ibrahim Beg, Zamindar and Mukhtar Nowana, Meerut, United Provinces; Munshi Asghar Ali Khan, Member of District, Municipal Boards, Farrukhabad, United Provinces; Munshi Safdar Husain, Inspector and Hony. Deputy Superintendent of Police, United Provinces; Munshi Yusuf Ali, Inspector of Police, United Provinces; Maulvi Muhammad Sakhwat Ali Khan, Excise Inspector, United Provinces; Munshi Zafar Ali Tahsildar, United Provinces; Munshi Faiz-ul-hasan, Government Pleader Bahraich, United Provinces; Saiyed Kazim Husain Honorary Magistrate, Aurangabad, Kheri, United Provinces; Munshi Shahazad Ali Khan, Hony. Assistant Collector, Shahabad Hardoi, United Provinces; Khan Sadat Ali Khan of Kamalia, Montgomery, Punjab; Main Abdul Fatteh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, Main Hamim Din Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Chaudhuri Hussain Ali Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Main Altaf Husain, Extra Assistant Commissioner Punjab; Pisaldar Malik Fateh Khan, Tiwana Hoshiarpur, Punjab Ghulam Mehdi Khan Honarary Secretary, Central Co-operative Bank, Rawalpindi, Punjab; Maulvi Shah Mahbulud-din Ahmad, Military sub-assistant surgeon (retired) and Honorary Magistrate Sasaram Shahabad, Bihar and Orissa; Maulvi Muhammad Abdus Samad Khan, inspector of police, Bihar and Orissa; MaulviShaikh Abdul Hakim, sub-Deputy collector, Bihar and Orissa; Walli Mahomed, Public Works department and general contractor, Burma; Mir Ahmad Ali, member of municipal committee, Sooni, Central Provinces; Mr. Abdul Latif Khan Deputy Superintendent of police, Dubbulpore, Central Provinces; Mr. Fredoon Faroze Tarapore, Barrister-at-law, Drug, Central Provinces; Muhammad Ajaz Khan Sikandar Khel Harwat of Mina Khel Lakki, Bannu district, North-West Frontier Provinces; Fateh Muhammad Khan Chief Malik of Danar, Tochi, North West Frontier Province; Subedar Major Hazrat Gul, Kurram, Militia, North-West Frontier Province; Wadora Haji Hewa Khosa of Sibi District, Baluchistan, Maulvi Muhammad Abdulla Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan; Maulvi Ghaffar Hussain a Saiyed M. A. L. L. B., Senior Indian Assistant master, Mayo College, Ajmer, Rajputana; Mirza Abdulla Jan, Persian Munshi and translator, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India; Sheikh Mohammad Ismail, House proprietor and late member of the Cantonment Committee Rawalpindi; Seth Rahmatullah Military engineer services sub-divisional officer, Waziristan, Abdul Rahman, Military Engineer Services sub-divisional officer, Waziristan; Miamatullah military engineer services, bridge engineer, Waziristan; Shaikh Shujauddin Belgrami H. L. E. (Ind.) Engineering G. 1, P. Railway, Bombay; Meharji Behramji, Head clerk controller of stores, office of the B., B. & C. I. railway; Ajmer; Syed Qurban Ahmed, Inspector of Works colliery department, East Indian Railway; Mr. Raza Ali Wahshat, Chief Maulvi of the Imperial record department; Mr. Mohammad Khan, General scale, Telegraphist and Mr. Ghulam Murtaza personal assistant to the post-master general Punjab, and North-West Frontier Province.

TO BE RAI SAHIB

Babu Kshitish Chandra Banerji, Executive Engineer Engineering Branch, Public Health Department, Bengal; Babu Asharam Maheori, merchant and trader, Sonarpara, Rangpur, Bengkal; Babu Aswini Kumar Guha, head assistant, Appointment Department, Government of Bengal, Calcutta; Babu Jogendra Nath Banerji, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Naihati, 24 Parganas, Bengal; Babu Chinta Charan Mazumdar, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Mymensingh, Bengal; Babu Ganga Charan Das Gupta, pleader, Barisal, Bakarganj, Bengal; Babu Akshay Kumar Sen, Honorary Magistrate, Jamalpur, Mymensingh, Bengal; Babu Upendra Lal Pakrashi, Inspector of Co-operative Credit Societies, Bengal; Babu Surendra Nath Ghosh, Honorary Magistrate and Member District Board and Barasat Local Board, 24 Parganas, Bengal; Sudhenda Mohan Banerji, Superintendent Nadia Collectorate, Nadia, Bengal; Babu Shital Chandra Datta, Deputy Superintendent, Voluntary Veneral Hospital, Alipore, Bengal; Babu Rajendra Kishore Gupta, travelling auditor, Bengal Jail Department, Bengal; Babu Ananda Chanda Ganguli, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, police hospital, Dacca, Bengal; Lala Shambhu Dayal Agarwal, Zamindar and Banker, Ghaziabad, Meerut, United Provinces; Chaudhri Aftab Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Rais and Zamindar, Bijnor, United Provinces; Babu Durga Prasad, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, United Provinces; Pandit Sheo Ram Sima, Prosecuting Inspector of Police, United Provinces; Chanbe Radhe Lal, Honorary Magistrate and Vakil of Meerut, United Provinces; Lala Hardwari Lal, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Shahjahanpur, U. P., Pandit Sukhdeo Tiwari, U. P. Educational Service, officiating inspector of schools, Meerut Division, U. P.; Babu Amir Sahai L. M. P., medical officer of Provincial Subordinate Medical service in immediate charge of Sardhana Dispensary, Meerut, U.P.; Lala Ram Sarup Agarwala, Medical Officer of Health, Mussorie, U.P.; Thakur Bibhuti Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Village Bara, Hardoi, U. P.; Mr. Ram Narayan, Assistant Engineer, U.P.; Chaudhri Matha Singh of Inaore, Kangra, Punjab; Lala Chiman Lal Puri, temporary engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab; Pandit Laiq Ram, Manager, Bhajji State, Simla Hill States, Punjab; Lala Pria Das Tandan, temporary engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab; Lala Chuni Lal Kapur, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab; Babu Lokenath Misra, chairman, Puri Municipality, Zamindar and Government pleader, Puri, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Madhab Chandra Misra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Parmeshwar Dayal, Mukhtear, Sitamarhi, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Phanindra Nath Gupta, Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Rajendra Nath Mukherji, chairman Colgong Municipality, Bhagalpur, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Ganga Prasad Sinha, inspector of police, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Madan Mohan Subudhi, merchant and Mahajan, Baramba State, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Raghubir Prasad, head master, Patna Training School, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Prabhas Chandra Roy, doctor-in-charge, Gulzarbagh Leper Dispensary, Patna, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Upendra Nath Sen, subdivisional officer, Public Works Department, Central Division, Patna, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Sanatan Ram, Superintendent, office of Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhum, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. Ishar Singh, head master, Hindu Government High School, Amraoti, Central Provinces; Pandit Atmaram Prasad Musharam, Honorary Magistrate Narsinghpur, Central Provinces; Babu Girija Nath Biswas, Habibganj, Sylhet, Assam; Babu Bepin Behari Sen, head assistant (retired), Assam Secretariat, Public Works Department, Shillong; Mehta Nihal Chand, extra Assistant Commissioner Baluchistan; Fatehchand Vishindas Lakhmanani, Irrigation Officer, Baluchistan; Seth Todarmal Nathmat, Banker and Contractor, Aurangabad Cantonment, Hyderabad; Babu Umeda Lal Saxena Revenu, Finance and Revenue Commissioner and Secretary to Administrator Nagod State, Baghelkhand Agency, Central India; Seth Lal Chand of firm of Binodiram Balchand of Jhalrapatan, Rajputana; Pandit Suraj Prakash, Superintendent of Education, Jodhpur State, Rajputana; Lala Mukand Lal, Assistant Surgeon Civil (Dufferin) Hospital, Delhi; Chuni Lal Kohli, accounts officer, Iraq Police; Mr. Hari Pada Sinha, assistant accounts officer, office of deputy accountant-general, Central Revenues, Delhi; Lala Sham Lal, Income Tax Officer, Peshawar; Babu Tarak Nath Bhattacharya, Station Master, Eastern Bengal Railway Mymensingh; Pandit Ralla Ram, head clerk, Superintendent of Works Office, Khyber Railway Construction, Landi Kotal; Lala Sidhu Ram, head clerk, Establishment Section and officiating office Superintendent, Locomotive Superintendent's office, North-Western Railway, Lahore; Pandit Gauri Shankar, Superintendent Department of Industries and Labour Government of India, Babu Pulin Behary Banerjee, Stationary Storekeeper Office of Controller of Printing Stationery and Stamps, India; Babu Dharmadas Mookerjee, head clerk, office of chief inspector of explosives with Government of India.

TO BE RAO SAHIB.

M. R. Ry. Madarawasal Cadambi Tiruvenkata Acharlyar Avargal, Manager Azizinagar Settlement, South Arcot, Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry Narayana Sastrigal Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Vakil, Madura, Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Parasurama Venkatachella Subbaraya Sundaramurthi Pillai Avargal, landlord and banker, Madras; M. R. Ry Vijiaraghava Venkata Chariar Avargal, President Co-operative Central Bank, Conjeeveram, Chingleput, Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Tranquebar Narayanasami Chockalingam Mudaliyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry Perimprayun Ampalathodiyil Krishna Menon Avargal, pleader, Calicut, Malabar, Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Chenkalath Kunhi Raman Menon Avargal, editor of "Kerala Patrika" Calicut, Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Kanurpatti Eswara Chidambaran Ayyar Avargal, Additional Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue (settlement) Madras; M. R. Ry Singuluru Ranga, Rao Nayudu Garu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Mannarswami Abhayi Nayudu Garu, vice-President of District Board Madura, Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Muthuramalingam Manikkavasagam Pillai Avargal, High Court Vakil and vice-President of District Board, Ramnad, Madras Presidency; M. R Ry Conjiveram Rukmangada Mudaliyar Avargal, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Madras; M. R. Ry. Dominic Rosario Colaco Avargal, Second Class Health Officer, Tuticorin, Tinnevelly District, Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Swaminatha Ayyar Muttuswami Ayyar Avargal, Second Assistant, office of Board of Revenue, Madras Presidency; M. R. Ry. Brahminawr Mahabala Hedge Avargal, M.L.C. official Receiver for District of South Kanara, Madras Presidency; Purshottam Devji Maniar, Veterinary Inspector, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency; Ramchandra Vithalrao Wandekar, J.P. Honorary Magistrate, Bombay; Devrao Annaji Birje, Honorary Magistrate, Belgaum, Bombay Presidency; Ramchandra Bhimaji Kunchur, Bombay Engineering Service, Assistant Engineer, Poona, Bombay Presidency; B. P. Vagholkar, Cotton Supervisor, Jalgaon, East Khandesh District, Bombay Presidency; Mulchand Dunichand Nebbnani, Subordinate Medical Officer, Dadu, Larkana District, Bombay Presidency; Lallubhai Hargovandas Vakil, pleader, Godhra, Bombay Presidency; Kunwar Sardar Singh M.L.C. landholder, Bhatti, Morabad, U. P.; Thurugia Cupuswamy Pillay, merchant, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Moulmein, Burma; Pundit Krishna Sadasheo Gokhale, Honorary Magistrate, Khandwa, Central Provinces; Mr. Vithal Bhasker Kekre, M.L.C., pleader, Mandla, Central Provinces; Mr. Madho Rao Deo Rao Deshmukh, Honorary Magistrate, Yeotmal, Central Provinces; Mr. Kadamada Ganapathi Bellappa, extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Madras; Mr. Christian V. Doraswami Pillai, late Head Assistant, Indian Army Service Corps; M. R. Ry. Thottikhal Kolli Ruthnavela Mudaliyar, Accountant, office of Controller of Military Accounts, Madras District; Mr. V. Shanmugam Naicker, head Accountant, Chief Engineers Office, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Madras.

LALAJI AND THE PACT.

"A BUNDLE OF INCONSISTENCY".

Lala Lajpat Rai in opposing the resolution made a passionate and stirring appeal to reject it. He said:—

"I had no intention to speak on the subject, but I feel so strongly about the Pact or agreement that I consider I would be false to my own conscience if I did not give expression to my views. I am afraid I must support my friend Sjt. Patel, though for different reasons. I consider the Pact is to be rather a bundle of inconsistencies, particularly in the matter of khadi and hand spinning. I think, if we believe really in

DYARCHY, A COMPLETE FAILURE

PLEA FOR MORE REFORMS

MR. A. R. MUDALIAR'S ADDRESS.

The following are further extracts from the Presidential Address of Mr. A. R. Mudaliar delivered at the First All-India Non-Brahmin Conference held at Belgaum on 28th December:—

The question of Indianisation of the services has always been a burning question with Indians and I am glad to state that in the transferred subjects the Ministers have been able to take a long step forward. In the Medical, Educational, Engineering, Agricultural and Industrial services, you have still to compare the state of affairs as it existed prior to 1920 and as it exists to-day to realise how the transformation has taken place. Another measure of great benefit has been a comprehensive and almost ideal scheme of sanitary relief, so that with an adequate staff to-day for the first time, the Public Health Department is better able to cope with epidemics with arrangements for fairs and festivals, with rural sanitation and with the improvement of the hygienic life of the masses. The extent to which the interests of the rural population have ever been kept in view will be evident from the latest scheme inaugurated to extend adequate medical relief to the rural areas. After a hundred and fifty years of autocratic rule, it is a sad commentary on the pre-reform era that the rural masses were practically ignored in even the elementary duties that devolved on a state and by comparison it is a relieving feature of the new reformed councils that measures largely calculated to bring in some sunshine are I hope to these desolate homes are being pursued with vigour. The provision of rural medical relief by state subsidy, the state recognition and encouragement of the ancient systems of medicine, the determined efforts to spread education, to open roads and communications, to give protected water-supply, to sink wells, to extend town planning—these and many other measures may be cited as instances of how a Ministry of the people will get into touch with the people and work for the people.

HOSTILE CRITICISM.

I shall not dilate it further length but perhaps the best testimony of the good work done by the Ministry, the best proof of their doing their duty by their country and community is available in the extremely hostile and violent criticism of the Anglo-Indian press from day to-day. Nothing is calculated to hearten us so much, nothing tends to make us feel surer of our ground, nothing helps us to a more determined activity in the same direction than the ill-tempered and intemperate criticism of our "true and unselfish friends", the Anglo-Indian press. No better proof is indeed necessary to convince us that our Ministers are making themselves felt and are doing their duty than the hostile criticism of the race-proud and influence-proud organs of the press and I should indeed despair of our future, the day those "friends of India" find it possible to congratulate the Ministry or shower their choicest compliments on them. I am equally certain that in your presidency, your worthy countryman, the Hon'ble Mr. Jadhav has been just as solicitous of the welfare of the masses, but let me warn you that the success of any Ministry will be in proportion to the support of the Council and especially so with a non-Brahmin Minister. I think you will all agree with me that it is the duty of every non-Brahmin Member of any Legislature to give his whole-hearted and unstinted support to a non-Brahmin Minister, without any consideration of minor differences, or misunderstanding and if there be a genuine feeling for the uplift of the non-Brahmins who have for ages been kept under, I am confident that all will sink their personal predilections, hopes, ambitions and idiosyncracies and join in the common uplift. I trust this large gathering will wholeheartedly exhort one and all to do everything in their power for the common weal.

INDIANS IN THE COLONIES

The problem of the status of the Indians in the Colonies is becoming more and more acute. England has practically to admit its impotence in restraining the racial antagonisms of its youngest colonies towards the coloured nations. Ministries have come and gone, but the disabilities of Indian settlers remain unchanged. Labour, Liberal or Conservative, whichever party is in power is unable to appreciate the psychological effect which the unconscionable behaviours of the Whites has on the Indian mind, the hideous mockery it makes of the *civis-Brittanus-sum*, of the very idea of Imperial citizenship. One illustration of race arrogance as in the case of Kenya is enough to nullify all the good that may be attempted by an Empire Exhibition. In the interests, therefore, of that very Empire of which we are desirous of forming an honourable unit, it devolves on us to find some heroic remedy for this pressing problem. And it is all the more necessary that we should address ourselves to the task because it is large bodies of non-Brahmins that find themselves to-day unsheltered and unprotected, left to the tender mercies of a General Hertzog here and a Kenya Highlander there.

STOP COOLIE EMIGRATION.

I cannot here emphasise too strongly on the disastrous pronouncement and the unfortunate impression created abroad, by the fact that India has become a large recruiting field for cooly labour. The very fact that such labour is got from India, places the Indian at a disadvantage. The half-civilised planter in the backwoods of Africa or the ranches of Australia can hardly be expected to realise that the Indian belongs to the oldest of civilised races, that his culture is ancient and that the lowest of his countrymen have imbibed with their mother's milk, principles which make them see with disgust some of the practices of nations claiming to be more civilized. The utterly wrong perspective in which India is viewed by many foreigners is due to the fact that their knowledge of India is derived from the indentured cooly of India. The labourer in India has a dignity and status of his own in this country and surrounded by his own countrymen he tries to live up to the noble traditions of his forefathers. It is we, therefore, to regain the status which we possessed a few centuries back when our Dacca Muslins were the marvel of the world, when the wealth of the East attracted every adventurer from every Western nation, when the magnificence of the Moghul, Mahratta and Vizianagar Kingdoms were the objects of envy and despair to Europeans, if we are to wipe off the impression that India is a country where innocent babes are thrown to alligators as a propitious offering and the car of Juggernaut runs over thousands of "dark-kinned natives," cooly immigration ought to stop entirely and for ever whatever the consequences may be.

RETALIATION AND RECIPROCITY.

It seems to me that appeal to reason and all the persuasive eloquence of our Indian delegates having failed, our only resort is to retaliate and to adopt strict reciprocity of treatment. We owe no allegiance to the British Colonies. We are not bound by any ties of loyalty to the militant races that are colour-mad in the British possessions outside India. I feel that the Colonial Problem cannot be solved by viewing it in a narrow and compartmental sense. We shall never arrive at an agreement if we concede that some Colonies and dependencies are treating Indians well and that we should try to secure equal privileges for them as for others. It is absolutely wrong policy to allow emigration to those places where some facilities are given to Indians and concentrate all attention on a Kenya here or a Transvaal there. The problem should be treated as an indivisible unit. Where as in British Guiana, the White settler cannot go on without Indian Labour he is willing to concede much, but where, as in Africa, the work of the Indian is practically finished and the results are only to be reaped, the Indian is an inconvenient incubus and is not wanted. We can only force the South African to come to his senses by punishing his brother in Fiji, in Ceylon or in British Guiana, by stopping all emigration to these places, by allowing the sugar-cane Industry in Fiji or Guiana and the tea plantations in Ceylon to go to waste and use industries to perish till the whole position of Indians in all parts of the British Empire is properly settled. If we were to stop all emigration to Ceylon or Fiji and do not permit any further emigration to British Guiana, we may be certain that the white settlers in these places will not allow the Colonial Secretary a moment's rest till he solves the problem in South Africa or Kenya to the satisfaction of Indians. All the agitation that we may raise affects only the Indian Government and to a small extent the Secretary of State for India. But the Secretary of State for the Colonies has no responsibility in the matter. He is not concerned with the situation in India except as a Member of the Cabinet and he knows full well that India is not going to become a party question and that an English Cabinet will not be unseated because of differences on Indian questions. If he were to be roused from his lethargy, the only one to do it is the Colonial and the settler in the Dominions, men of his own race, whose difficulties he will appreciate and understand. I am, therefore firmly convinced that the only practical way of solving the problem of the treatment of Indians in the Colonies is by forcing a white agitation against the present position.

OUR GOAL.

Gentlemen, we are gathered here mainly as a political body, and the chief objective of our organization is to examine the present political situation, to find a solution to the many political problems that face us to-day and to place before the country the programme which will lead it to the goal we all have in view. There is nothing doubtful, nothing equivocal about that goal. You, who have accepted the creed of our party, know that it is the attainment by this country of Swaraj or Home Rule as an integral part of the British Empire at as early a stage as possible. We are convinced that this ideal cannot be achieved unless the rights of the different communities are adequately safeguarded by the principle of communal representation. How then shall the goal be reached? What is the solution that you as a party are prepared to offer to the country? How soon shall this goal be reached? What are the immediate steps which in your opinion should be taken for the attainment of this goal? These are the problems that face you to-day and which require your careful and earnest attention. We have a special responsibility in the matter of showing the necessity of forcing the pace of progress by illustrating to the British the need for a further development of the constitution and of convincing them that the present system has failed to answer the purpose out of which it is impossible to escape except by the application of heroic remedies.

A BASELESS CHARGE.

The charge has often been levelled that Indians have not accepted the reforms Scheme so recently given to the country by Parliament, that they have not worked the constitution which has been specially designed to test their fitness for further advance and that the manner in which they have rejected the Reforms and obstructed the constitutional task entrusted to them is an index of their unfitness for self-government. But whatever truth there may be in these allegations—and I do not wish to examine at this stage either their accuracy or the justification for such attitude if the criticism is true—I venture to state with all the emphasis I can command, that such criticisms have no application so far as we are concerned. Even in the days when the triple boycott was in the full vigour of its strength, when the country was advised to reject the Reforms, when some of the best leaders were obliged to refrain from entering the Council, there were persons all over the country who loyally accepted the Reforms and tried their level best to work it. The moderate leaders of India, who at one time were the protagonists of many a political platform, had felt it their duty to undertake the task of working the reformed constitution as Ministers and as influential Members of the Provincial and Imperial Legislatures. I need hardly recall the names of the several Ministers in Northern India who accepted office and under the most provoking and trying circumstances, in the face of a double fire made from the inconsiderate Council in front and the unimaginative bureaucracy from behind carried on their task with what must under the circumstances be considered signal success. But it may be argued that they were after all individuals, however eminent they may be, and individuals do not count for much in a country's politics.

We, however, stand on a different footing. We non-Brahmins of Madras or of Bombay, we who form the vast bulk of the population, we whose representation in the Legislative Council is not inconsiderable, we accepted the Reforms not as individuals but as a party, not in a spirit of listlessness but wholeheartedly and with enthusiasm, in the spirit in which it was offered and without much misgiving as to the future. We built up a party organization in the country to correspond with the party organisation in the Council we shattered the forces of disorder which threatened to engulf the political activities of Bombay and Madras, we kept at bay the Non-Co-operators who were anxious that the scheme of Reforms should be rejected, we practised that essential virtue of political life—responsive co-operation and I would appeal to the proceedings of the Legislative Councils of Bombay and Madras for a proof of the responsible manner in which we conducted ourselves and for the public support which we gave the Government, whenever the interests of the administration and in particular the preservation of law and order required it. Can it be urged against us that we have not utilised the opportunities afforded us for serving our countrymen? Can it be suggested that we have failed to carry out the work that was imposed on us by the constitution? I think not. I am certain that every fair-minded critic—and I do not despair of finding fair-minded critics even in the ranks of reactionary Anglo-India—must admit that every reasonable attempt has been made by us to loyally accept the reforms and work them. We have explored all avenues by which the maximum good can be achieved to the masses at large through the constitution. We have tried to visualise the difficulties of the administrator in times of grave emergencies. We have accepted the necessity for a continuity of policy in political matters—and the danger of sudden and violent break from the established order of things.

DYARCHY—A COMPLETE FAILURE.

And with all the sweet reasonableness that we have been able to bring to bear as responsible Member of the Legislature, on the consideration of questions that constantly demanded solution, what is the conclusion that we as a party have come to. Let me say it in a few words. The system of dyarchy cannot be worked much longer and it is imperatively necessary that the system must give room for one which is calculated to give more real power to the people. It is no reflection on the noble authors of the Reform Scheme, to suggest that dyarchy as a step towards responsible self-Government has not been that mighty success which at one time it was hoped it would be. So much has been said of it and so well by men of all parties that it will be a work of supererogation if I were to venture on a criticism of it to-day. The system was bound to fail because it was hemmed in by so many restrictions, circumscribed by so many conditions, and narrowed down by so many limitations. The irrational division of subjects on which the whole system depended was one of the rocks on which it was bound to be shattered. The financial control which it gave to an interested Member of the Executive Council over the expenditure on both transferred and reserved subjects, the superhuman task which it imposed on a Provincial Chancellor of the Exchequer of being impartial when items of expenditure relating to his own subjects or subjects of his colleagues on the executive side came up along with those of the Ministers, and the autocratic powers which the devolution rules gave the financial department at a time when it was not an independent body but a body very much identified with one-half of the Government—These were bound to dash the Reforms Scheme into pieces, and have done so in several provinces. Above all the dependence of the scheme of Reforms on a race of supermen who should occupy the gubernatorial ghadi if they were to exercise properly the extraordinary powers which at every stage, were given to them—was calculated to make the Reforms an autocratic farce. That in some provinces as in Madras this last contingency was not very much in evidence is due to the exceptional personality of the Governors under those provinces have so far been blessed with. But any scheme of Reforms which relies not on its own inherent strength but on the personnel of its workers stands self-condemned.

FATAL OBJECTIONS.

What then shall be our remedy? How are we to get out of the morasse in which at present every well-wisher of the Government, every constitutionalist is struck? We are told that the pace of progress has been fixed by the Government of India Act itself, that for the next ten years no change of the constitution is possible and that we should hold our soul in patience till the Parliamentary Committee examines the working of the constitution during this period and certifies our fitness for a further advance. There are two objections either of which is in my opinion fatal to the validity of this argument. It reminds one of Shylock and the pound of flesh. Is it suggested that human intelligence is so omniscient in any field of activity that it can look a decade ahead and say a state of society which is as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Even those who spoke at one time of the unchanging East have realised that the expression is not so much a truism as a 'fraisism.' The very preamble of the Government of India Act recognises this central basic fact and therefore deliberately avoids any attempt at making the constitution rigid and final. The nature and times of the progressive stages of the advance are to be contingent on circumstances. The new arrangements are to be temporary, provisional, experimental. Growth is aimed at, growth not a static condition. Fluidity and not immobility is the very essence of the reform scheme. The mode and pace of growth cannot be foreseen with any pervision. Any attempt to fix definite periods at which further advance towards self-Government can be considered is bound to fail; you cannot give political concessions by a stop watch.

THE LEE COMMISSION.

But has the British Parliament himself accepted the immutability of the constitution? Is his conscience clear that he has not attempted to juggle with the reforms scheme to change a rule here, a provision there to suit his own idea of how the Reforms should be worked? Has he cried halt to any agitation to disturb settled facts within the period of ten years? Let the Lee Commission answer! I do not wish to examine the recommendations of the Commission at this stage or to give my opinions thereon. The unanimity of Indian public opinion on the subject is so striking that it is one of the minor tragedies of the present political situation that the bureaucracy have brushed it aside and have been so obsessed by the difficulties of their servants that they have treated even the considered criticisms of Indians on this subject almost with contempt. But I am at present concerned with another aspect of the question. It is well-known to all Indian politicians that at the time of the introduction of the Montagu Reforms very considerable revision and enhancement of salaries and other privileges were conferred on the services and the comment was freely made and could hardly be contradicted that that was one of the means by which the late Mr. Montagu was able to get some little support to his scheme of reforms. There were those amongst us who even then raised a voice of protest against the financial liabilities sought to be freely imposed on the country, but our voice was a voice in the wilderness.

It is admitted by the Lee Commission itself that when the recommendations of the Islington Commission were examined by the Secretary of State in 1919-20 three factors were prominently before him namely: (1) the special stress laid on the increasing association of Indians in administration, (2) the new policy of progressive realisation of self-Government, and (3) the marked change in the cost of living. What then has happened in the interval to re-examine the position of the services? Has the Indianisation proceeded more rapidly than was anticipated? On the other hand the progress in this direction has been so slow; so illiberal, so opposed to the spirit of the Act and the promises made thereunder that the Lee Commission is compelled to recommend a greater and a more rapid Indianisation of the Services. Has the new policy regarding the realisation of self-Government been altered? On the contrary, attempts are being made to make the constitution more rigid, and to stereotype it by preventing all scope for expansion. Has the cost of living gone up and is it more than what it was in 1919-20? The veriest tyro in economics must confess that there has been a great fall since the days of the armistice and bureaucracies here and Governments in England are not tired of issuing Government communiques showing how the cost of living has steadily come down. What then is the compelling reason for a re-examination of the entire question. Let the Lee Commission again answer. "The orders which were passed during the course of the year 1919-20 on the recommendation of the Islington Commission, suffered inevitably from having been based on an investigation which subsequent events were rendering obsolete."

AN IRRATIONAL ATTITUDE.

This is a candid confession of the limitations of human forethought and is it to be suggested that what was not foreseen in one sphere has been completely foreseen in another? Have not subsequent events rendered obsolete other orders of the Government? 'The best laid plans of men and mice gang agley.' Why then this irrational attitude of preserving the *status quo* when any question of examining the Reforms Scheme and scrapping the present system is mooted? As a matter of fact by altering the rules framed under the statute a more liberal scheme of self-Government can be granted to the Provincial Government and no Statutory Commission need visit this country and certify our fitness for that purpose. But under the scheme of the Lee Commission recommendations even statutory changes have to be effected, and it is incomprehensible how those that cry "hands off the act" for one purpose can countenance the iconoclast for other purposes.

(To be Continued.)

PERFORMANCE OF JAPAS BY BRAHMINS

A correspondent writes under date the 24th instant:—

The Great Gayatri Purashcharan Samaranbh ceremony of 24 lacs of "japas" of Gayatri has commenced at Vile-Parle in Parleshwar temple. About 35 Brahmins are taking part into this holy affair. The Brahmins who are performing Japas are coming in the morning upto 12 at time suitable to them and helping in this religious task by adding Japas as much as they can. On the 24th day of this ceremony and about 11 lacs of Japas have been done, now the remaining will be completed almost all in this X'mas holidays. The Brahmins residing in Salsette as well as in Bombay are cordially invited to take their share and performing duties by reciting the Gayatri Japas which is the rule observed in the Goswami Shrimat Goculnathji Maharaj visited the place of Purushcharan on 3rd inst. when Mr. Mohanlal Dave, Kavibhushan Kavi and Shastri Pramjibhai honoured the Maharaj in the group of Brahmins. The special poem was composed on the spot by Mr. Kavi and recited same in the gathering. The Acharya was garlanded by Mr. Dave, Shrimat Goculnathji spoke very highly about this very sacred movement by the Brahmins of this village and wished every success in this movement. About 11 lacs of Japas are remaining to be completed during the course of 15 days, and the Poornahuti ceremony will be performed by the 10th January 1925 when Yadnya Bhagwan Brahmbhoj will be observed for 3 days. Tejvaji Maharaj of Nathdwara Mandir also visited this holy place.

A correspondent writes from Fatehpur:—

On the 8th or 9th December a grand Agrawal public meeting was held for forming a Reception Committee for the 11th session of the All-India Marwari Agrawal Mandal Sabha at Fatehpur. Mr. Rambhallabhjee Nehatia and Mr. Jugallkishore Poddar were elected Chairman and Secretary respectively and other sub-committees were formed.

KENYA LETTER.

INDIAN CONGRESS.

MEMO TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, Dec. 17.

The Standing Committee of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress has decided not to hold the full session of the Congress this year in Christmas holidays as usual, as the question of the President of the Congress is not decided. However, as many important questions such as the Poll-tax campaign, Council entry, etc., are outstanding and necessitate their solution as early as possible it has been decided to hold the session of the delegates only on 27th and 28th instant, at Nairobi, to consider the abovementioned matters and decide the future policy of the Congress. There is no doubt that Council entry is going to be the subject on which sharp differences of opinion will be found in the meeting, but it seems the majority will be in favour of going to the Councils. Unlike India, it is recognised here that many parties will ruin the interests of Indians. Therefore, whatever the decision of the Congress be, it will be considered as final and followed accordingly. The members of the Standing Committee are of the opinion that the President for the Congress should come from India. For that purpose they had requested Lala Lajpatrai, who has shown his inability to come on account of reasons of health. Whoever may come from India, it is to be observed that he should not take the temporary enthusiasm of the people as the proof of their intentions to do what the Congress decides. This was the case when Mrs. Naidu came here last year. No discount was made from the seeming enthusiasm of the people and the result is that the non-payment of the Poll-tax was not put into practice.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION.

The members of the Parliamentary Commission sailed for London by the s. s. "Madura." When they were in Mombasa, the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture had arranged to meet them where the various subjects such as Cotton growing, Port Control, Coast Productions, etc., were touched, and representations were made to the Government for various matters.

The Indian Association of Mombasa also went to see the Parliamentary Commission and presented a memorandum. The memorandum shows a distinct line of departure from the position until now taken by Indians. It is to be noted that there is no mention of politics but it chiefly deals with sound propositions of Native welfare.

ROYAL VISITORS.

Arrangements are in progress as regards the welcome to be given to the Duke and Duchess of York who are to come here by s s Mulbera on 21st instant. The District Committee on behalf of Mombasa is going to give an address. It is also heard that the Indian community is also giving an address. They will open the Kilindini Deep Water Pier.

SHRI KRISHNA AYURVEDIC INSTITUTION.

A correspondent writes:—"For the last three years the Shri Krishna Ayurvedic Institution has been conducted by Vaidya P. V. Panse with a sole object of imparting Ayurvedic knowledge, free of charge, to those who are enthusiastically desirous of knowing in principle and practice, this science, and to see whether any improvements are necessary to be made. While doing this he found that a pharmacy on modern type was absolutely necessary for practical purposes.

Bearing this in mind, he has started a Pharmacy from to-day (the 1st inst). It is requested that those who wish to join the Institution without paying any fees should see him at the premises of the Institution, at 43-45 Kandewadi (near Maruti Temple) Girgaum, between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m. and register their names, as the admission will be stopped after the 31st instant.

(Continued from Column 6)

and turns out the completed product, ready for the consumer.

These enormous plants started operation in 1925 (March). It required approximately six months to get the whole plant going, so that about a year ago the first real produce was put upon the markets in the form of reasonably good sized cloth bound book of 256 pages, good type, regular novel paper, to be sold for a retail price of five annas a copy. If the plant becomes a success England will find a very serious rival in her monopoly in India for cheap English classical books.

BOOKS IN 1925.

Inspite of the sad state that is prevailing in Europe the number of books published there in 1923 was amazingly large. The statistics are still more interesting since the most supposedly wretched nation published more books than any other country.

Name of the country	Number of books in 1923.
Germany	36,000
Great Britain	12,500
France	8,500
United States	7,000

AMERICAN LETTER.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

INDO-AMERICAN INFORMATION BUREAU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

November 26.

All Excitement of the Presidential elections was over on the 4th instant. Business has resumed its normal mood. Contrary to expectations of many, the President incumbent Calvin Coolidge was re-elected as a representative of the Republican party with an absolute majority. I did not write about him earlier because we are all familiar with his views.

During his regime of two years when he became a President following the death of Harding, he made himself famous by his tactful silence on all controversial matters and got the nick-name of "The Silent Man" or "The Silent Cal". Though in favour of entering the League of Nations, he never showed his enthusiasm for it to the extent of alienating the feelings of those who were against it. It was during his regime that the new Immigration Act was passed inspite of the Act that he was against it not "on principle" but in its "political bearings" towards Japan. Now that he has four more years before him it is expected that he would be more pronounced in his views than during his short regime of the preceding two years. Of course, so far as India is concerned, it does not make any vital difference as to who the President is. Even the idealist Dr. Woodrow Wilson never meant to have his pet doctrine of self-determination made applicable to Asiatic nations who, according to the popular western belief, are of inferior calibre in the field of politics and Government.

INDO-AMERICAN INFORMATION BUREAU.

There has been a considerable misunderstanding among the Indian students in general about the recent Immigration Act. In order to help the really deserving Indian students to come to this country for further studies the Indo-American Information Bureau has been established in New York (Postal address: P.O. Beacon, N.Y., U.S.A. with temporary address upto May 1925 at the Clark University, Worcester, Mass. U.S.A.). A series of articles will be published through this column on the question of immigration legislation as affecting the status of the Indian students. The Bureau will be very glad to help to supply any information to any student on receipt of rupee one as a deposit, which will be returned to him on his arrival in this country. So many students make inquiries about facilities here even though they have not the slightest intentions to come to this country that it has been thought necessary to make it obligatory to have this deposit which may be sent in Indian currency or in one anna stamps. Unless this deposit is sent as a guarantee of good faith no attention will be paid to any correspondence. If more safety is needed we advise to have the letter sent by registered post. Though there is no doubt that entirely self-supporting students are debarred from the States, really intelligent and honest students who find themselves in monetary difficulties after landing here and who work outside college hours without neglecting their studies are allowed to stay in the States by immigration authorities. The main point is, to quote the immigration authorities, "that he (student) must be primarily a student and not a worker for wages with studies as a secondary consideration." The necessity of the new Act was due to prevent applicants from misusing the student privilege as a means of getting into the United States."

There is no doubt that some of the aliens debarred to enter this country otherwise than students did misuse the privilege and there have been a couple of instances where the so-called Hindu student was found working for wages, making studies as a secondary object. I shall have on occasion later on to deal with the subject after having dealt in these columns on detail what the Immigration Act of 1924 really is.

MANUFACTURING BOOKS BY CAR LOADS.

America is famous for large scale production and no other nation can excel her in this respect. The success of Henry Ford is mainly due to the vast large scale production basis on which his plant is working. The total American production of passenger motor cars in 1921 was 14 times greater than that of the total production of the rest of the world. Recently America has entered the book-field. J. H. Sears and Co., of the New York are the most efficient quantity (large-scale) producers of standard masterpieces of literature and have apparently revolutionized the methods of manufacture and systems of distribution of small, concise, uncopyrighted best sellers, to countless millions of people in this country and abroad who hitherto have had neither the interest nor the means to possess these books. Three plants at Kingsport, Tenn. now occupy about thirty-one acres. The pulp mill turns out about 72 tons of pulp a day. The paper mill can turn about 76 tons of paper a day. The press can manufacture and ship approximately 100,000 books a day. As a part of the press and immediately adjoining it are the Clinchfield cloth mills, where the cloth used for the coverings of the books is also manufactured. It is the only "vertical" industry in this line which takes raw materials, puts them through different processes

(Continued in Column 5.)